

Final

Community Relations Plan 2014 Update

**Naval Station Treasure Island
San Francisco, California**

August 8, 2014

Prepared for:

**Base Realignment and Closure
Program Management Office West
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
San Diego, California**

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Prepared under:

**Naval Facilities Engineering Command
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**PREPARED FOR:
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Project Manager:



Marcie Rash, Tetra Tech EM Inc.

Date: August 8, 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Community Relations Plan (**CRP**) has been prepared in support of the Department of the Navy's (**Navy**) Installation Restoration (**IR**) Program at the former Naval Station Treasure Island (**TI**) in San Francisco, California, hereafter referred to as "**NAVSTA TI**." NAVSTA TI consists of both Treasure Island and Yerba Buena Island. This CRP outlines community involvement activities to inform and involve the community. This document is an update to the original CRP for NAVSTA TI prepared in 1992. An addendum was issued in 1997. Updates to the CRP were conducted in 2002, 2006, and 2008.

The U.S. Department of Defense (**DoD**) developed the IR Program in 1981 to investigate and clean up problems posed by historic hazardous waste operations and disposal at military facilities. This CRP identifies community interest in the Navy's investigation and cleanup activities for contaminated soil, sediments, and groundwater at NAVSTA TI.

The Navy's Base Realignment and Closure (**BRAC**) Program Management Office (**PMO**) West is managing the IR Program at NAVSTA TI. The California Environmental Protection Agency (**Cal/EPA**) Department of Toxic Substances Control (**DTSC**), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (**EPA**), and the Cal/EPA San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (**Water Board**) provide regulatory oversight. The Navy BRAC PMO also manages the Petroleum Cleanup Program at NAVSTA TI concurrently with the IR Program, but it is not a part of this CRP.

PURPOSE OF THIS CRP

The Navy recognizes that effective community involvement is critical to the success of any environmental program. Therefore, the Navy is committed to providing the local community timely and accurate information about the investigation and cleanup of NAVSTA TI and to solicit public input in the development and implementation of the cleanup. In addition to meeting the community involvement requirements and guidelines, the purpose of this NAVSTA TI CRP includes the following:

- Describe the communities interested in, and affected by environmental activities at NAVSTA TI;
- Describe the results of community interviews conducted in support of this CRP update;
- Outline the Navy's multifaceted approach to provide effective community involvement based on legal requirements and community needs as identified during interviews;
- Describe the environmental investigation and cleanup program and current site status; and

- Provide contact information for team members and decision makers working on the environmental cleanup.

The Navy will update this plan, as appropriate, throughout the investigation and cleanup process.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS

Community interests and concerns were identified primarily by conducting 26 interviews from June through July 2013. Interviewees included various stakeholders such as: local residents; City and County of San Francisco (CCSF) staff; representatives of community, environmental, and commercial interests; and service providers on NAVSTA TI. Some of the general findings from the interviews include the following:

- Many business representatives and residents stated they do not feel they have been kept adequately informed about the cleanup. Several interviewees said they are not sure where to find information about the cleanup.
- Some interviewees said news articles and information spread word-of-mouth are their primary means of information. If they have a concern about something that was reported, they do not know who to ask, or who they trust to provide accurate information.
- Residents are specifically concerned about news reports of radium present at NAVSTA TI. The term “radium” is alarming, and they feel the information presented by the Navy, specifically about this topic, has been too technical.
- Airborne contamination is a primary concern on NAVSTA TI. Residents are concerned that contamination may spread due to windy conditions on NAVSTA TI. In the housing area, residents are concerned that asbestos present in deteriorating and damaged buildings may be spread by the wind. Dust from trucks, active work, and TIDA landscaping were also cited as concerns for spreading airborne contamination.
- Redevelopment is an interest for many interviewees. Residents and commercial tenants are concerned about whether there will be options for them to remain on TI once it is redeveloped. Others are anxious for the redevelopment to progress. One interviewee believes the CCSF is having difficulty securing funding for redevelopment of NAVSTA TI because of the environmental conditions.
- NAVSTA TI is a popular recreation destination, with athletic fields, sailing, boardsailing, and walking/cycling paths. Numerous interviewees stated concerns about possible health impacts from current site conditions, or during active remediation activities, to those who recreate at TI. Others are concerned about restrictions to recreation areas during remediation or during redevelopment.
- Interviewees stated they would like information put into context, so they can understand not just the environmental conditions or the work planned, but how those conditions or work may impact their health.

- Overall people do not have extra time to devote to learning about the cleanup program. The interviewees said they need information that is succinct and directly applicable to their interests: health/safety, redevelopment, restrictions to recreational activities.

During the review of the interview responses, several recurring themes emerged relating to communication about the environmental cleanup program. Major themes identified during the interviews are as follows:

- **Theme 1:** Residents and commercial tenants do not know which issues should be addressed by the Navy and which should be addressed by their leasing agent or the Treasure Island Development Authority (**TIDA**).
- **Theme 2:** People do not have time to devote to learning about the environmental cleanup program. They need easily accessible, straightforward information.
- **Theme 3:** A primary concern is health, especially for children living or recreating on TI.
- **Theme 4:** Some stakeholders prefer electronic communication for updates about the environmental cleanup program.
- **Theme 5:** Some stakeholders prefer face-to-face discussion for updates about the environmental cleanup program. For those who prefer meetings, there is no single meeting format that works for all stakeholders.

The Navy will continue to use a multi-faceted approach to conduct effective community involvement. This includes activities such as:

- Maintaining and supporting the Restoration Advisory Board (**RAB**)
- Maintaining and updating the hard copy and email distribution lists
- Providing email “blasts” with brief updates to keep the community informed
- Maintaining the NAVSTA TI page on the www.bracpmo.navy.mil website
- Hosting or attending meetings with various formats
- Holding site tours for residents
- Providing contact information for the various agencies responsible for cleanup and oversight so interested parties can contact them directly with questions

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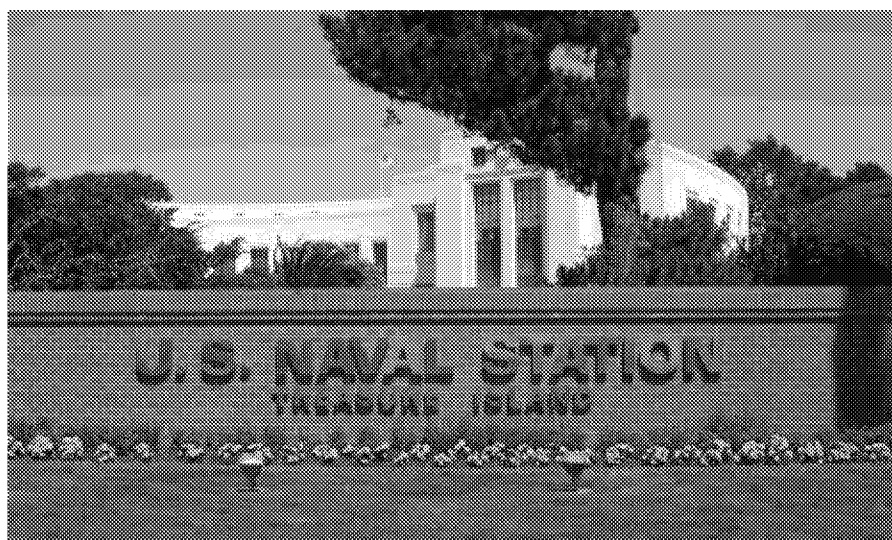
1.0 INTRODUCTION

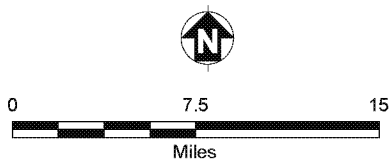
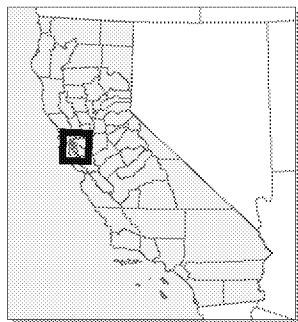
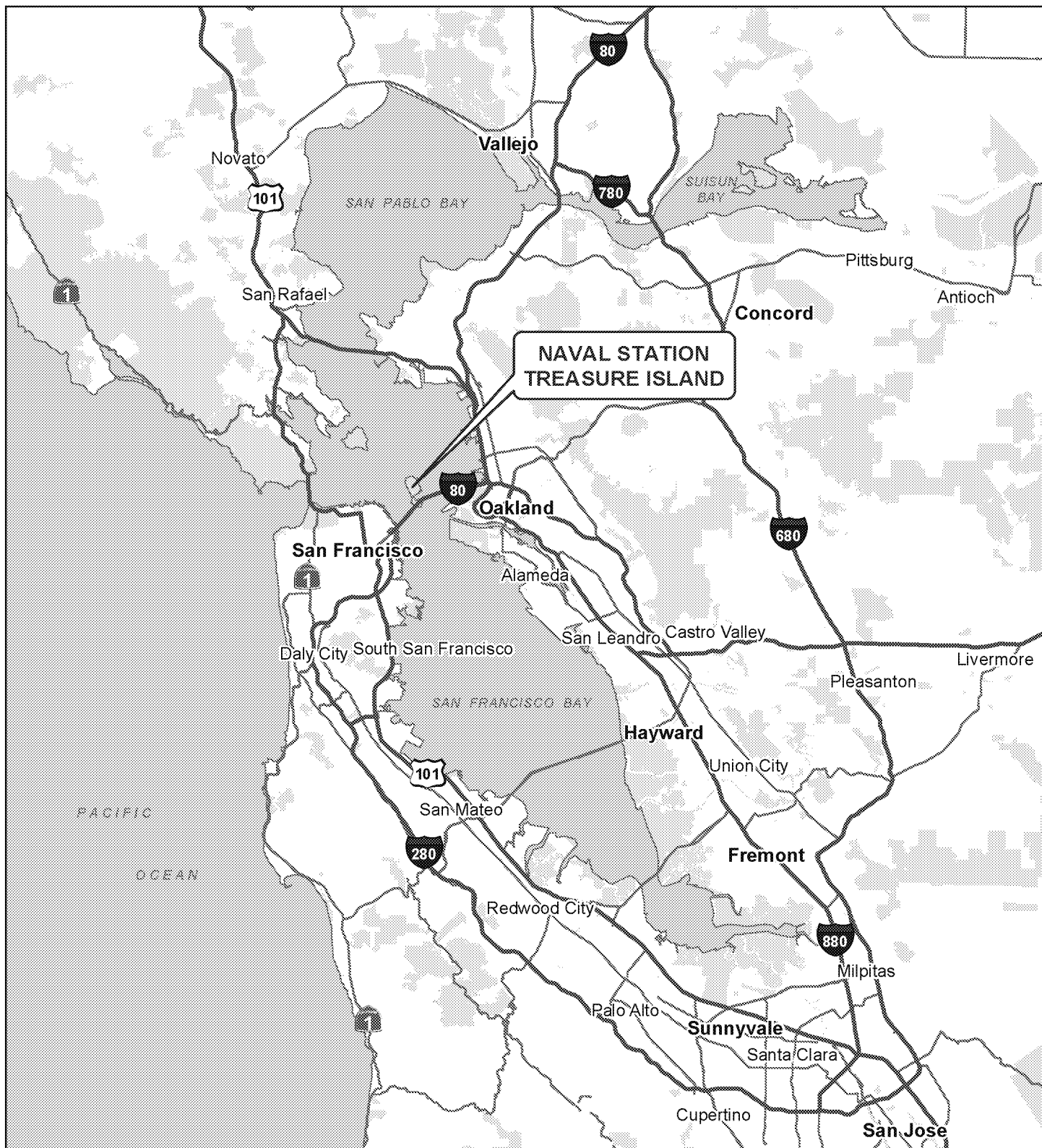
The former Naval Station Treasure Island (**NAVSTA TI**) is located in San Francisco Bay, midway between San Francisco, and Oakland, California (see Figure 1-1). NAVSTA TI consists of portions of two contiguous islands: Treasure Island (**TI**), which is approximately 403 acres, and Yerba Buena Island (**YBI**), which is approximately 147 acres. TI is a manmade island constructed of materials dredged from San Francisco Bay, and YBI is a natural island.

NAVSTA TI closed in September 1997 under the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1993. The Department of the Navy (**Navy**), Base Realignment and Closure (**BRAC**) Program Management Office (**PMO**) West has assumed caretaker status until the property is transferred to the City and County of San Francisco (**CCSF**). The Navy currently has an active investigation and cleanup program at NAVSTA TI known as the Installation Restoration (**IR**) Program.

The U.S. Department of Defense (**DoD**) developed the IR Program in 1981 to investigate and clean up problems posed by past hazardous waste operations and disposal at military facilities. The Navy's BRAC PMO West is managing the IR Program at NAVSTA TI. The California Environmental Protection Agency (**Cal/EPA**) Department of Toxic Substances Control (**DTSC**), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (**EPA**), and the Cal/EPA San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (**Water Board**) provide regulatory oversight. The Navy BRAC PMO also manages the Petroleum Cleanup Program conducted at NAVSTA TI concurrent with the IR Program, but it is not a part of this Community Relations Plan (**CRP**).

This CRP identifies community interest in the Navy's investigation and cleanup activities for contaminated soil, sediments, and groundwater at NAVSTA TI, and outlines community involvement activities to inform and involve the community. This document is an update to the original CRP for NAVSTA TI prepared in 1992. An addendum was issued in 1997. Updates to the CRP were conducted in 2002, 2006, and 2008.





BRAC Base Realignment and Closure
PMO Program Management Office



TETRA TECH

Naval Station Treasure Island

Department of the Navy, BRAC PMO West, San Diego, California

FIGURE 1-1 VICINITY MAP

Final CRP 2014 Update

The Navy recognizes that effective community involvement is critical to the success of any environmental program. Therefore, the Navy is committed to providing the local community timely and accurate information about the investigation and cleanup of NAVSTA TI and soliciting public input in the development and implementation of the cleanup. In addition to meeting the community involvement requirements and guidelines, the purpose of this CRP includes the following:

- Describe the communities interested in, and affected by environmental activities at NAVSTA TI;
- Describe the results of community interviews conducted in support of this CRP update;
- Outline the Navy's multifaceted approach to provide effective community involvement based on legal requirements and community needs as identified during interviews;
- Describe the environmental investigation and cleanup program and current site status; and
- Provide contact information for team members and decision makers working on the environmental cleanup.

This CRP is organized as follows:

- Section 1.0 provides an overview of the CRP and explains the purpose and organization of the CRP.
- Section 2.0 presents a description of the interested and affected community, lists community involvement efforts since the last CRP update, and the key themes resulting from the community interviews.
- Section 3.0 presents the goals of the Community Involvement Program, approaches to implement the proposed Community Involvement Program, and specific community involvement activities.
- Section 4.0 presents a site history and status of each of the IR sites on NAVSTA TI.
- Section 5.0 outlines the federal and state requirements for hazardous waste cleanup at military facilities.
- Section 6.0 lists the resources used to prepare this CRP.


Appendices are as follows:

- Appendix A – Federal and State Regulations Governing Public Participation
- Appendix B – Community Relations Interview Questionnaire and Responses
- Appendix C – Interviewee List
- Appendix D – Key Contacts
- Appendix E – Information Repository and Administrative Record File Locations
- Appendix F – Locations for Public and Restoration Advisory Board Meetings
- Appendix G – Restoration Advisory Board Standard Operating Procedures
- Appendix H – Mailing and Email Lists
- Appendix I – Acronyms and Abbreviations
- Appendix J – Responses to Comments on the Draft CRP

For more information about this document, the IR Program, and the Community Involvement Program for NAVSTA TI, please contact the following individuals listed in Table 1-1:

TABLE 1-1 KEY CONTACTS

Community Relations Plan, 2014 Update, Naval Station Treasure Island, California

<p>Mr. Keith Forman Navy BRAC Environmental Coordinator Base Realignment and Closure Program Management Office West 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900 San Diego, CA 92108-4310 (619) 532-0913 Local (415) 308-1458 keith.s.forman@navy.mil</p>	<p>Ms. Remedios (Medi) Sunga CA Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) 700 Heinz Avenue Berkeley, CA 94710 (510) 540-3840 remedios.sunga@dtsc.ca.gov</p>
<p>Ms. Myriam Zech San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board 1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400 Oakland, CA 94612 (510) 622-2445 myriam.zech@waterboards.ca.gov</p>	<p>Ms. Radhika Majhail DTSC Public Participation Specialist 8800 Cal Center Drive Sacramento, CA 95826 (916) 255-6681 radhika.majhail@dtsc.ca.gov</p> <p>DTSC NAVSTA TI Hotline: (866) 284-0721 Leave a message and your call will be returned within 24 hours</p>
<p>Mr. David Stensby Remedial Project Manager U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX 75 Hawthorne Street, SFD-8-3 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 972-3246 stensby.david@epa.gov</p>	<p>Mr. Stephen Woods CA Department of Public Health (CDPH) 1500 Capitol Avenue Mailing Address: MS 7600 P.O. Box 997377 Sacramento, CA 95899 (916) 440-7259 TreasureIslandQuestions@cdph.ca.gov</p>
<p>Mr. Robert P. Beck Treasure Island Director Treasure Island Development Authority One Avenue of the Palms, Suite 241 San Francisco, CA 94130 (415) 274-0662</p>	

2.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

This section provides information about the community that lives and works on NAVSTA TI, and the larger community of the City and County of San Francisco. This section also summarizes the community interviews conducted in June and July 2013.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY

The following sections provide a description of the larger San Francisco community, as well as the community living on former NAVSTA TI.

2.1.1 Profile of City and County of San Francisco

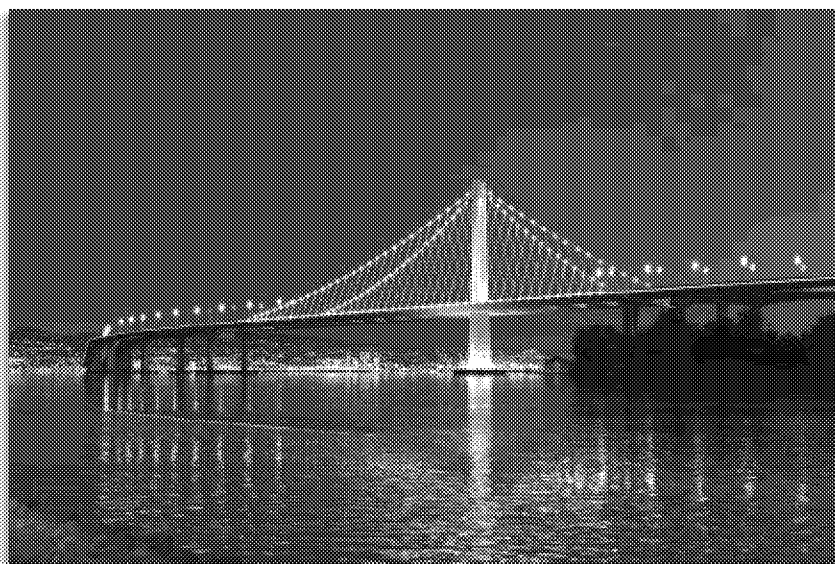
The CCSF operates under an executive and legislative government system. The mayor's office serves as the executive branch of the city government, and is responsible for implementing public policies. The mayor is elected for a 4-year term by popular vote. The board of supervisors serves as the legislative branch. The board consists of 11 members, each representing one of 11 different districts, who are elected for alternating 4-year terms. The board of supervisors formulates and enacts legislation that declares public policy. Former Naval Station Treasure Island is located within District 6 of the CCSF.

The estimated population of the CCSF for 2012 is listed below (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

TABLE 2-1 POPULATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Community Relations Plan, 2014 Update, Naval Station Treasure Island, California

Estimated Population of CCSF for 2012	Estimated Population Under Age 18
825,863	111,492



View of the New Eastern Span of the Bay Bridge from Treasure Island, photo by Caltrans 2013

2.1.2 Community Profile of Naval Station Treasure Island

NAVSTA TI is located within District 6 of the CCSF. District 6 is economically and physically diverse. In addition to TI and YBI, District 6 includes the Tenderloin, South of Market, Civic Center, South Beach, Mission Bay, and Rincon Hill (CCSF 2013). The Supervisor for District 6 is Jane Kim. Her contact information is provided in Appendix H.

All occupied residential units on NAVSTA TI are rented. Currently, residents are located either within IR Site 12, also known as the TI Housing Area, or on YBI. The majority of NAVSTA TI residents live in former Navy housing that is leased at market rate and managed by the John Stewart Company (**JSCO**). The Treasure Island Homeless Development Initiative (**TIHDI**) also leases no-cost housing units on TI to TIHDI member organizations. Demographic information for residents on NAVSTA TI is presented in Table 2-2. It is provided by the Treasure Island Development Authority (**TIDA**), and is based on leasing information. Since this information does not include subleases that are not on record with the housing manager, the actual number of residents may be greater.

TABLE 2-2 POPULATION OF NAVSTA TI

Community Relations Plan, 2014 Update, Naval Station Treasure Island, California

Occupied Units on TI	649	Total Number of TI Residents	1,759
Occupied Units on YBI	50	Total Number of YBI Residents	105
Total Occupied Units	699	Total Number of Residents	1,864
		Number of Residents Under Age 18: 415 (Included in total resident count above)	

In addition to residential leases, there are numerous buildings that are subleased from TIDA to commercial tenants, including organizations providing services to those under 18 years of age. A current list of all commercial and recreational tenants is at the following website: <http://www.sftreasureisland.org/index.aspx?page=15>.

2.2 RECENT COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT EFFORTS

Since 1994, the Navy has actively sought to inform and solicit public involvement of interested community members about the IR Program for NAVSTA TI. A summary of recent community involvement efforts is provided below.

2.2.1 Community Relations Plan

A CRP for NAVSTA TI was first prepared April 1992. An addendum to the original CRP was prepared in August 1997. The Navy updated the CRP for NAVSTA TI in June 2002, July 2006, and May 2008 (Tetra Tech EM Inc. 2008). All versions of the CRP state that the Navy will modify or revise the CRP during the course of the IR Program to meet the changing information needs of the community. Several important events have occurred since the 2008 CRP Update was finalized, as listed below.

- The investigation and cleanup process for each IR site has continued toward site closure. Six final decision documents were signed (for sites 21, 27, 30, 31, 32, and 33).
- The Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus, along with former San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom, and U.S. Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi signed an endorsement agreement of terms for transfer in August 2010. This agreement established terms for a future transfer, but did not actually transfer the property.
- The potential for radiological contamination has been identified and the Navy has worked in collaboration with the regulatory agencies and TIDA to establish an approach for investigation, cleanup and documentation.
- The California Department of Transportation (**Caltrans**) has completed a new eastern span of the Bay Bridge, connecting Oakland to YBI. Work continues to open the path for pedestrians and bicyclists to connect from Oakland to YBI.
- Residents have formed a new community organization, the Treasure Island Health Network, which focuses on personal and environmental health issues for residents.



Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus, along with former San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom, and U.S. Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi sign an endorsement agreement of terms for transfer in August 2010

2.2.2 Restoration Advisory Board

A key component of the Navy's community outreach effort under the IR Program is the establishment and support of the Restoration Advisory Board (**RAB**). A technical review committee that consisted of Navy and regulatory agency personnel was converted to a community RAB in January 1994. The RAB was established to allow residents of NAVSTA TI and members of the larger San Francisco communities to provide input on the investigation and cleanup process. The objective of the RAB is to provide a forum that enables community members, Board members, the Navy, and regulatory agencies to work together to openly discuss and exchange information about the Navy's environmental cleanup activities. RAB members meet every other month to review technical presentations and discuss activities related to the IR Program. RAB meetings are always open to the public; membership is not required to attend. The RAB is an advisory body and RAB members do not make decisions about the cleanup process; however, concerns and comments expressed through the RAB are important in helping the Navy and regulatory agencies to frame a cleanup approach (DoD 1994).

The Navy and RAB have established RAB co-chairs to facilitate communication. Working in concert, these co-chairs provide a focal point for all RAB-related work. The co-chairs are listed below:

Keith Forman, Navy RAB Co-Chair

BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Department of the Navy
Base Realignment and Closure
Program Management Office West
1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900
San Diego, CA 92108-4310
(619) 532-0913
Local (415) 308-1458
keith.s.forman@navy.mil

Alice Pilram, Community RAB Co-Chair

302 Nimitz, Unit B
San Francisco, CA 94130
(415) 391-2205



View from the Casa de la Vista

In support of the RAB, the Navy has done, and will continue to do, the following:

RAB Meetings: Since 1994, the Navy has hosted more than 167 NAVSTA TI RAB meetings. Currently, RAB meetings are held on the third Tuesday of every other month. Meetings are held on TI, typically in the Casa de la Vista. In support of these meetings, the Navy has provided technical presentations, documents for review, deliverable schedule updates, site tours, and information on other pertinent issues, as requested. The week prior to each RAB meeting the Navy runs a public notice in the *SF Examiner* announcing the date, time, and location of the RAB meetings. The Navy also distributes minutes of the RAB meetings to RAB members, files

RAB minutes in the information repositories, and posts them on the Navy's website for the public. More information about the RAB meetings can be found in Appendix F.

RAB Conference Calls: Planning calls are held on the last Tuesday of every other month to discuss upcoming agenda items and key issues for RAB meetings.

RAB Tours: Once or twice a year, the hour before a RAB meeting, the Navy holds a small site tour for RAB members. The RAB members plan in advance with the Navy the sites they would like to tour. Tours are brief and designed for those who are already familiar with the cleanup.

RAB Standard Operating Procedures: The Navy will work with the RAB to make sure the responsibilities and procedures stated in the Standard Operating Procedures (**SOP**) are fulfilled. The most recent RAB SOPs, as approved by the RAB, are included in Appendix G.

2.2.3 Other Community Involvement Activities

In addition to the RAB, the Navy has historically conducted other community involvement activities, as noted below.

Informational Mailers or Handouts: Newsletters and fact sheets distributed by the Navy since the 2008 CRP Update are listed below:

- **Summer 2008:** Newsletter – Island Times Issue No. 14 – Investigation and Cleanup News
- **Summer 2009:** Newsletter – Island Times Issue No. 15 – Investigation and Cleanup News
- **September 2009:** Fact Sheet – Environmental Cleanup Program Volume 5
- **Spring 2010:** Newsletter – Island Times Issue No. 16 – Investigation and Cleanup News
- **Summer 2011:** Newsletter – Island Times Issue No. 17 – Investigation and Cleanup News
- **November 2011:** Fact Sheet – Environmental Cleanup Program Volume 6
- **September 2012:** Information sheet – Radioactivity Investigation and Cleanup
- **May 2014:** Fact Sheet – Radiological Housing Unit Surveys (provided in English, Spanish, and Traditional Chinese)

- **August 2014:** Fact Sheet – Final Historical Radiological Assessment Supplemental Technical Memorandum

Newspaper Notices and Public Meetings: Notices have been placed in Bay Area newspapers, typically the *SF Examiner* or the *SF Chronicle*, to inform the public about documents released for public review, announcing public meetings, and to provide updates on major decisions made for site cleanup and closure. Notices posted in newspapers since the 2008 CRP Update are listed below:

- **September 2008:** Availability and Public Meeting for the Proposed Plans/Draft Remedial Action Plans (**PP/Draft RAP**) for Sites 30 and 31
- **August 2009:** Availability of the Record of Decision/Final Remedial Action Plans (**ROD/RAP**) for Sites 30 and 31
- **April 2010:** Availability and Public Meeting for the PP/Draft RAP that proposed No Action for Site 28
- **November 2010:** Availability of the ROD/RAP for Site 28
- **September 2011:** Availability and Public Meeting for the PP/Draft RAP for Site 32
- **October 2011:** Availability and Public Meeting for the PP/Draft RAP for Site 21
- **January 2012:** Notification of Soil Remediation Activities for Sites 31 and 33
- **April 2012:** Availability of the ROD/RAP for Site 27
- **September 2012:** Information Session, Radiological program
- **February 2013:** Availability of the ROD/RAP for Site 21
- **March 2014:** Availability and Public Meeting for the PP/Draft RAP for Site 6
- **May 2014:** Community Open House, Preparing for Residential Radiological Scans

Website: NAVSTA TI maintains a web page that provides a listing of RAB meeting minutes, copies of newsletters and fact sheets, a photo gallery, and other general information. The NAVSTA TI webpage can be found at: www.bracpmo.navy.mil.

Work Notices: Work notices are distributed to inform residents about site investigation or cleanup activities. Typically they are distributed to residents or commercial tenants who may be inconvenienced by investigation or cleanup activity work. These notices may be distributed door-to-door, mailed, or both. If access to a unit or backyard is required, the Navy works through the appropriate leasing company to gain access. The Navy works closely with TIDA

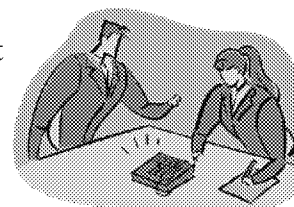
and its housing providers to ensure that timely communication on cleanup and investigation reaches the residents.

Press Releases: The Navy has issued two press releases during 2014. These were both related to the residential in-house radiological surveys. The Navy will consider additional press releases in order to more effectively reach large, regional audiences on more significant events in the Navy's environmental cleanup program.

Individual Requests: In addition to the larger-scale community outreach activities, the Navy receives phone calls and emails from citizens with specific questions about the cleanup. The Navy does its best to respond to questions, and direct the citizen to the appropriate person at the leasing agency, if appropriate.

2.3 COMMUNITY INTERVIEW RESULTS

Community interviews in support of this CRP were conducted consistent with state and federal community involvement requirements and guidelines. The interview questionnaire was developed in conjunction with the DTSC and the Water Board. Appendix B contains the questions asked during the interviews and a summary of the community responses provided during the interviews.



Community interviews were conducted in June and July 2013 by the Navy and TriEco-Tt, along with representatives from the DTSC and the Water Board. Twenty-five individuals were interviewed over the telephone, and one was interviewed in person, representing the following groups:

- Residents of NAVSTA TI
- Commercial tenants
- Community service organizations
- Education providers
- Representatives of environmental organizations
- Local officials
- RAB members
- Citizens' Advisory Board (**CAB**) members

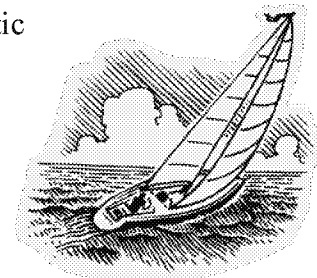
Not all interviewees answered each question on the questionnaire as interviews were conversational, and focused on information needs and preferences. During the interviews, the

Navy and regulatory agencies provided answers to interviewee questions about the environmental cleanup program as well.

2.3.1 General Findings from Interviews

Interviewees were asked questions about their interests or concerns about the investigation and cleanup activities, if they feel informed, and what the Navy can do to improve its Community Involvement Program. Below are some of the general findings.

- Many business representatives and residents stated they do not feel they have been kept adequately informed about the cleanup. Several interviewees said they are not sure where to find information about the cleanup.
- Some interviewees said news articles and information spread word-of-mouth are their primary means of information. If they have a concern about something that was reported, they do not know who to ask, or who they trust to provide, accurate information.
- Residents are specifically concerned about news reports of radium present at NAVSTA TI. The term “radium” is alarming, and they feel the information presented by the Navy, specifically about this topic, has been too technical.
- Airborne contamination is a primary concern on NAVSTA TI. Residents are concerned that contamination is being spread due to windy conditions on NAVSTA TI. In the housing area, residents are concerned that asbestos present in deteriorating and damaged buildings may spread by the wind. Dust from trucks, active work, and TIDA landscaping were also cited as concerns for spreading airborne contamination.
- Redevelopment is an interest for many interviewees. Residents and commercial tenants are concerned about whether there will be options for them to remain on TI once redeveloped. Others are anxious for the redevelopment to progress. One interviewee believes the CCSF is having difficulty securing funding for redevelopment of NAVSTA TI because of the environmental conditions.
- NAVSTA TI is a popular recreation destination, with athletic fields, sailing, boardsailing, and walking/cycling paths. Numerous interviewees stated concerns about possible health impacts from current site conditions, or during active remediation activities, to those who recreate at TI. Others are concerned about restrictions to recreation areas during remediation or during redevelopment.



- Interviewees stated they would like information put into context, so they understand not just the environmental conditions or the work planned, but how those conditions or work may impact their health.
- Overall people do not have extra time to devote to learning about the cleanup program. The interviewees said they need information that is succinct and directly applicable to their interests: health/safety, redevelopment, and restrictions to recreational activities.

2.3.2 Key Themes Identified During Interviews

During the review of the interview responses, several recurring themes emerged relating to communication about the environmental cleanup program. They are as follows:

Theme 1: Residents and commercial tenants do not know which issues should be addressed by the Navy and which should be addressed by their leasing agent or TIDA.

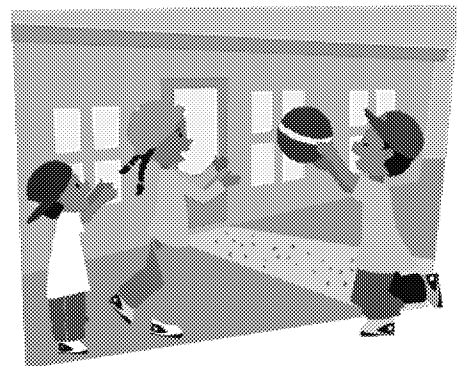
Theme 2: People do not have time to devote to learning about the environmental cleanup program. They need straightforward information that is easy to access and easy to understand.

Theme 3: A primary concern is health, especially for children living or recreating on TI.

Theme 4: Some stakeholders prefer electronic communication to stay updated about the environmental cleanup program.

Theme 5: Some stakeholders prefer face-to-face discussions to learn about the environmental cleanup program. For those who prefer meetings, no single meeting format works for everyone.

Section 3.0 identifies the Navy's planned activities to address the communication needs from these themes.



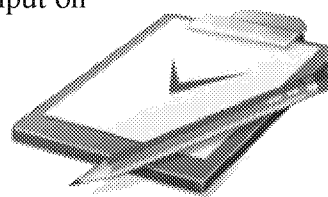
3.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

This section presents the details of the Community Involvement Program for NAVSTA TI. This program was developed and continually improved since 1992. This program addresses the primary themes identified during the 2013 community interviews.

3.1 GOALS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

The goals of the Navy's Community Involvement Program for NAVSTA TI are as follows:

- Make timely and accurate information available to all interested members of the public about the environmental cleanup program at NAVSTA TI.
- Provide opportunities for an informed public to provide input on cleanup decisions.
- Address information needs identified during the CRP interviews.
- Maintain ongoing dialogue with interested community members.
- Meet all regulatory requirements for community involvement.



3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO ADDRESS COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT NEEDS

Below are the planned community involvement activities to address the themes identified during the 2013 community interviews, as listed in Section 2.3.2.

Theme 1: Residents and commercial tenants do not know which issues should be addressed by the Navy and which should be addressed by their leasing agent or TIDA.

- Hold concurrent office hours with the Navy, TIDA, and District 6 supervisor at a convenient location on NAVSTA TI.
- Invite TIDA and housing providers to Navy meetings to answer community questions.
- When necessary, make available a contact at the Navy's Caretaker Site Office (CSO), located on NAVSTA TI, who can inspect and correct any reported problems related to the Navy's work, (i.e. restricted areas left open), or communicate issues directly to TIDA that need to be addressed by them.

Theme 2: People do not have time to devote to learning about the environmental cleanup program. They need straightforward information that is easy to access and easy to understand.

- Provide brief program updates via email, with a link to more detailed information.
- Distribute periodic fact sheets that provide straightforward, easy-to-understand information. This may include an overall timeline for cleanup.
- Distribute progress reports at regular intervals, providing an update on current environmental activities.
- Make contact information readily available by including it in all email blasts, so people can call a cleanup team member directly to ask questions.
- Attend established community events and meetings that community members already attend, to provide information and answer questions about the cleanup program. This may reduce the number of regular meetings residents need to attend.
- Provide fact sheets or work notices in other languages to help inform those who do not speak/read English.

Theme 3: A primary concern is health, especially for children living or recreating on TI.

- Provide project details and contact information on NAVSTA TI to children services providers (childcare center, recreation fields, sailing center, etc.). Add those providers to the NAVSTA TI IR program email list.
- Verify that construction activities are meeting all requirements for dust control, site access restriction, and other safety precautions.
- Collaborate with TI neighborhood organizations to communicate safety precautions and health protections at NAVSTA TI.
- Invite the state and city departments of public health to attend and present, or answer questions at Navy meetings.

Theme 4: Some stakeholders prefer electronic communication to stay updated about the environmental cleanup program.

- Encourage interested parties to provide their email addresses for the Navy's email distribution list. Encourage groups with their own email distribution lists to forward Navy communications to interested parties.

- Send regular email “blasts” to the community with one or two paragraphs in the body of the email. A link or attachment can be included for those who want more detail.
- Post documents on the Navy’s website for download, depending on size and community interest. Encourage interested parties to take advantage of the State of California’s electronic environmental document database known as “Envirostor.”
- Work with administrators of social media pages, such as TI resident’s Facebook page, to share Navy updates and meeting announcements.

Theme 5: Some stakeholders prefer face-to-face discussions to learn about the environmental cleanup program. For those that prefer meetings, no single meeting format works for everyone.

- Continue to hold bi-monthly RAB meetings and invite the public to attend. Encourage RAB members to speak directly to stakeholders they represent to share information.
- Hold an annual site tour for community members.
- Hold open house style events where members of the public can speak directly to the experts and drop in anytime during the open house that is convenient for them.
- Place door hangar announcements for public events on residential doors to invite public attendance.
- Attend small group meetings for question and answer sessions with 8 to 10 residents at a time. Meetings can be held in a resident’s home, and they can invite neighbors. Encourage those residents to speak directly with friends and neighbors to share what they learn at the meeting.
- Periodically attend other established meetings, if invited, such as Good Neighbors or resident meetings, parent-teacher or school staff meetings, to give an update on the Navy’s environmental cleanup program and answer questions.

3.3 ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

The outreach activities below are designed to fulfill state and federal community involvement requirements; however, they are not specifically designed to address the key themes from the interviews.

3.3.1 Restoration Advisory Board

The Navy will continue to support the RAB, as outlined in Section 2.2.2. This includes holding regular RAB meetings, hosting regular RAB planning conference calls, hosting periodic RAB tours, and working with the RAB to update the SOPs.

3.3.2 Information Repositories

Two local information repositories have been established to facilitate community access to key technical documents. One repository is located at the Navy Caretaker Site Office (Building 1) on NAVSTA TI and the second repository is located at the San Francisco Main Library on Larkin Street. The repositories contain program-related documents, including technical reports, fact sheets, newsletters, RAB meeting minutes, the CRP, and an annotated index. The repositories are maintained and updated with new documents at least quarterly. The address and hours of operation for each information repository are provided in Appendix E.

3.3.3 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets will be developed and issued to inform interested parties of site-specific actions. Topics for fact sheets will be identified and discussed with the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) and RAB. As was requested by most interviewees, all project information distributed to the public will be written in language that can be understood without technical training, and to the greatest degree possible, will be supported by graphics to enhance comprehension. All fact sheets will include the name and number of a Navy representative who can be contacted for further information. The fact sheets will be distributed on a project-specific basis via U.S. mail and/or group email to all interested residents and businesses on NAVSTA TI, and posted on the Navy's website as indicated in Section 3.3.9.

3.3.4 Work Notices

Work notices will be prepared and distributed in the site vicinity, and to members of the RAB, before any activity begins that could generate nuisances such as noise, road closures, extra truck traffic, or prohibitions on parking. The notices will include as much information as possible about the conditions residents and employees at nearby businesses can expect during investigation and remediation activities, and will include the name and number of a Navy representative who can be contacted for more information. The Navy will decide on the need for work notices on a project-by-project basis. The Navy has used work notices extensively to report on activities associated with fieldwork at Bigelow Court and with the residential in-house radiological surveys.



New eastern span of the Bay Bridge, connecting YBI to Oakland

3.3.5 Public Meetings

At a minimum, the Navy will hold public meetings at all technical milestones as required by current state and federal regulations. These meetings will be held in the evening and will include a presentation about the specific event in the CERCLA process that triggered the meeting. A formal period to receive comments from the public will be included in these meetings. The RAB meetings are always open to the public, but are considered separate from these meetings. RAB members will be kept informed of public meetings.

Meeting locations will be accessible to persons using wheelchairs and others with disabilities. For American Sign Language (ASL) interpretation, use of a reader during a meeting, a sound enhancement system, and alternate formats of the agenda and minutes, please telephone the Navy RAB Co-Chair at least 72 hours before a meeting; contact information is in Appendix F.

3.3.6 Public Comment Periods

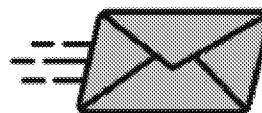
The Navy will provide public comment periods as required by current state and federal regulations. The Navy will hold public comment periods for site-specific removal actions and proposed plans. Public comment periods are a legal requirement of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process and must last at least 30 days. These review periods are announced in local newspapers, and may also be announced via fact sheet or proposed plan, mailed to the community email and mailing lists.

3.3.7 Responsiveness Summary

At the close of the official public comment period for a Proposed Plan/ Draft Remedial Action Plan (**PP/Draft RAP**), the Navy will prepare a Responsiveness Summary. The Responsiveness Summary will summarize the public comments and concerns raised during the PP public comment period and how the Navy considered and responded to these in making the final decision for an IR site. The Responsiveness Summary will become part of the Record of Decision (**ROD**), and will be placed in the information repositories once it has been finalized. A public notice will be placed in a local newspaper announcing the Responsiveness Summary and ROD are in the information repositories for review. For more about the PP and ROD, see Section 5.3.1.

3.3.8 Mailing List

The Navy will continue to maintain a mailing list specifically compiled for the IR Program at NAVSTA TI. This list contains the names and addresses of more than 1,100 individuals, representing various groups, as noted below.



- All occupied residential units and businesses on NAVSTA TI
- Schools and community organizations on NAVSTA TI
- Members of the RAB
- Interview participants
- Members of the CAB
- Business, environmental, and community groups
- City, county, and state elected officials
- Representatives of involved agencies
- Anyone who specifically asks to be added to the mailing lists

The list will be used to send via U.S. Mail copies of Proposed Plans, fact sheets, and other information on the IR Program to the community. The mailing list will be updated annually and whenever individuals request to be added or removed from the list, after each RAB meeting, and when RAB or agency personnel change. An abbreviated version of the mailing list is provided in Appendix H.

3.3.9 Internet

The Navy will update and maintain its current website, which is located at: www.bracpmo.navy.mil. This website has been designed to provide the general public with information on the IR Program at NAVSTA TI. The website contains electronic copies of recent notices and fact sheets, a month-by-month compilation of recent RAB meeting minutes and agendas, and a photo gallery. The website will be updated as new material becomes available.

3.3.10 Language Interpretation Needs

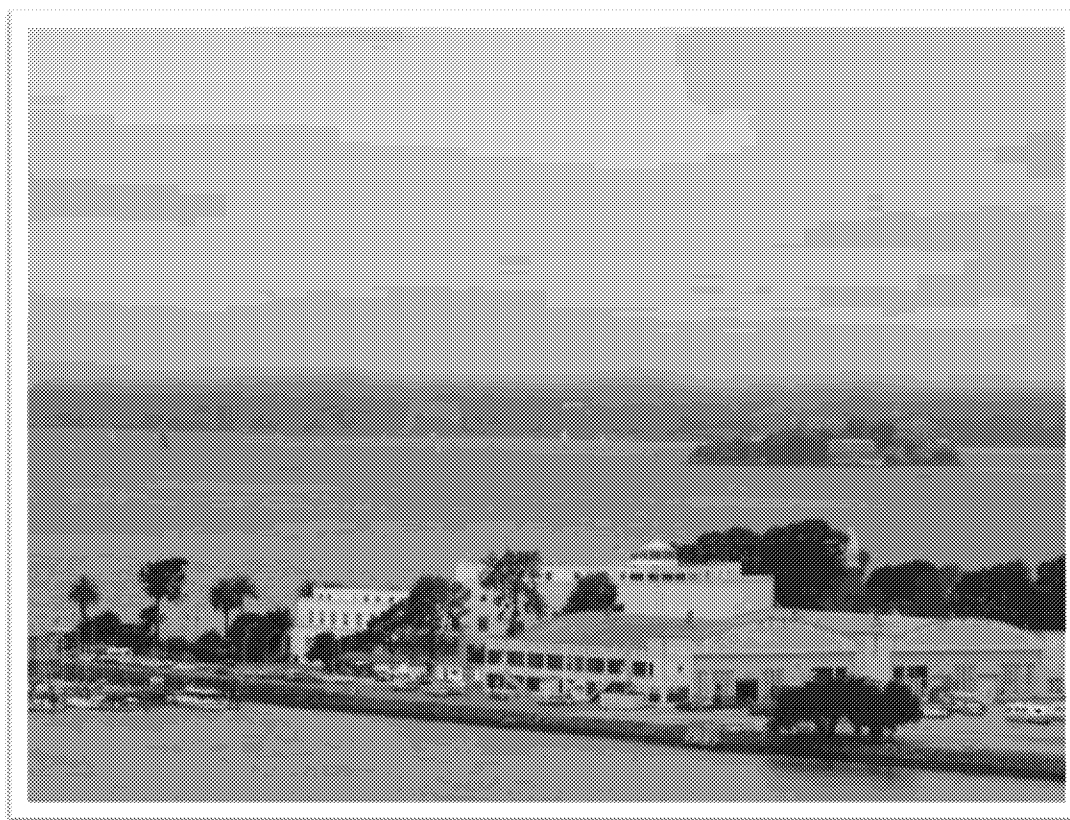
There may be special language needs for residents of NAVSTA TI, specifically noted during interviews were Spanish and ASL. Based on reasonable requests, the Navy will provide fact sheets translated from English into various languages for community organizations that represent minority populations, and may provide translation services at public meetings. Decisions on language translation will be made on a project-by-project basis. Please contact the Navy RAB Co-Chair at least 72 hours before a meeting with specific translation needs; contact information is in Appendix F.

3.3.11 Administrative Record

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest maintains an Administrative Record for NAVSTA TI that is located in the Environmental Technical Library in San Diego, California. The Administrative Record is a legal requirement and contains all information that has been or will be used to make cleanup decisions. This information is also available in the two information repositories. The telephone number, address, hours of operation, and points of contact for the Environmental Technical Library are provided in Appendix E.

3.3.12 Revise the Community Relations Plan

The CRP may be revised at any time, if it is concluded that community concerns or public participation needs have changed significantly since the last version of the plan was revised.



View of TI, with Alcatraz in the background

4.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The following section provides an overview and historic timeline for NAVSTA TI, and a list of current sites and their status.

4.1 FACILITY OVERVIEW AND HISTORY

NAVSTA TI is located in San Francisco Bay in the CCSF, and lies midway between Oakland and San Francisco. YBI is a natural island, and TI is a manmade island. TI was constructed of dredged fill material on the shoals of YBI by the New Deal-era Workmen's Progress Administration in the late 1930s. Approximately 29 million cubic yards of sand and gravel was transported to or dredged from the Bay and Sacramento River Delta to construct TI. Approximately 259 tons of rock was used to create the rock wall that contains the island. The initial purpose of the island was to serve as the site for the Golden Gate International Exposition to celebrate the engineering marvels achieved with the construction of the Golden Gate and Bay Bridges. The Golden Gate International Exposition ran from February 1939 through September 1940.

After the exposition, the island was intended to be the site of a new international airport. However, during the waning months of the exposition, American involvement in World War II was becoming more certain. When the exposition closed in 1940, plans were already under way to convert the island to a naval base, and plans for an airport were abandoned. In late 1940, the Navy began leasing TI from the CCSF, and later ownership was transferred to the Navy during World War II. YBI has been in military use since 1867 by the U.S. Army, Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

During World War II, NAVSTA TI was used as a center for receiving, training, and dispatching service personnel. Exposition structures were used for barracks and training centers, and new buildings were constructed to house military functions. After World War II, NAVSTA TI was primarily used as a training and administrative center. Approximately 3,000 military and 1,000 civilian personnel worked at the naval station.

In September 1993, DoD decided to close the naval station and return it to civilian use. NAVSTA TI was officially closed under the BRAC program in 1997. BRAC PMO retains caretaker status until the property is transferred. A detailed timeline of historical events for TI and YBI is provided in Tables 4-1 and 4-2, respectively.

In spring 2006, the Navy signed two Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) documents. The first FOST covers approximately 169 acres on TI, and the second FOST covers approximately 77 acres on YBI. These documents do not complete transfer of the land, but rather indicate the land is ready to transfer per environmental requirements. Additional FOST documents are planned pending completion of additional investigations. In August 2010, the Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus, along with former San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom and U.S. Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi, signed an endorsement agreement of terms for transfer in August 2010. This agreement establishes terms for ultimate transfer from the Navy to the TIDA.

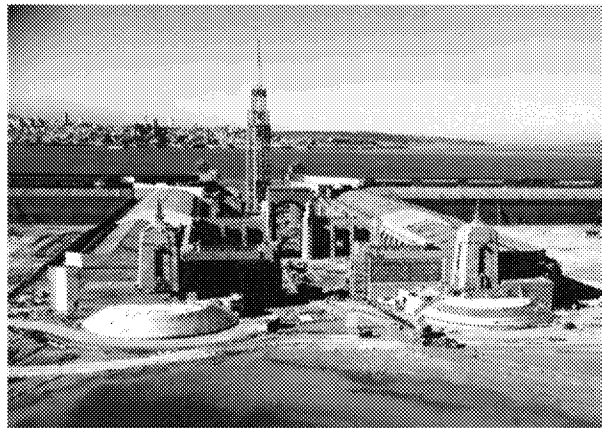
TABLE 4-1 HISTORICAL TIMELINE FOR TREASURE ISLAND

Community Relations Plan 2014 Update, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

Year	Event
1936	Construction of Treasure Island begins.
1938	Pan American Airlines starts its China Clipper service.
1939	The Golden Gate International Exposition opens on February 18.
1940	The Golden Gate International Exposition closes on September 29. U.S. Navy unofficially leases Treasure Island from the City and County of San Francisco.
1941	City of San Francisco officially leases Treasure Island to the U.S. Navy on February 28. Treasure Island designated as TADCEN Treasure Island.
1942	First WAVES arrive onboard TADCEN; Treasure Island to provide support for the war effort.
1946	Pan American Airlines closes its China Clipper Service. Receiving Ship, San Francisco command is transferred from Yerba Buena Island.
1947	TADCEN, Treasure Island is designated NAVSTA Treasure Island.
1966	Enlisted families are relocated from Yerba Buena Island to the new housing on Treasure Island.
1969	Twelfth Naval District establishes its headquarters at NAVSTA Treasure Island.
1975	NAVSTA Treasure Island is designated NSA Treasure Island
1977	Twelfth Naval District is disestablished.
1980	NSA Treasure Island is designated NAVSTA Treasure Island.
1993	The BRAC Commission identifies NAVSTA Treasure Island for closure in 1997.
1997	Naval operations cease. BRAC Program Management office assumes caretaker status.

Notes:

BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
NAVSTA	Naval Station
NSA	Naval Support Activity
TADCEN	Naval Training and Distribution Center
WAVES	Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service



Construction for the Golden Gate International Exposition

TABLE 4-2 HISTORICAL TIMELINE FOR YERBA BUENA ISLAND

Community Relations Plan 2014 Update, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

Year	Event
1579	Sir Francis Drake sails by the opening of San Francisco Bay, but does not document the existence of the Bay.
1769	Gaspar de Portola first documents the San Francisco Bay.
1775	Juan Manuel de Ayala is the first person to survey and map San Francisco Bay and gives Yerba Buena Island the name "Isla de la Alcatrazes."
1826	Captain Beechey of the British research ship <i>Blossom</i> copies Ayala's map but puts "Isla de la Alcatrazes" on an island to the northwest of Yerba Buena Island. Consequently, he is the first to use the name "Yerba Buena Island" for this island.
1850	Mexico's control of California ends; United States takes control of California. President Fillmore claims all coastal islands for the U.S. Government, which is later interpreted to include Yerba Buena Island.
1867	U.S. Army establishes its presence and claims the island forcing the end of private ownership.
1868	U.S. Army establishes artillery base on the east cove.
1871	U.S. Army Fourth Artillery Detachment assigned to Yerba Buena Island.
1872	U.S. Army base is officially listed as an Army Quartermaster Depot.
1875	A lighthouse and buoy depot, operated by the U.S. Lighthouse service, is established on the south point of the island.
1879	Army Fourth Artillery Detachment is transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco.
1887	Replanting of trees starts with celebration of California's first Arbor Day on the island. (Note: Deforestation occurred over the previous years by inhabitants.)
1891	U.S. Army Torpedo Station is built on east point.
1892	Torpedo Station and all real estate, except for the lighthouse reservation, are transferred from the Army Quartermasters to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
1895	U.S. Geographic Board officially changes the name of the island from Yerba Buena Island to Goat Island to reflect common usage.
1898	Control of most of the island is transferred to the U.S. Navy. The Army Torpedo Station remains under U.S. Army control, and the Lighthouse Reservation remains under Lighthouse Service control. U.S. Navy establishes a Naval Training Station.
1899	Receiving Ship, San Francisco is established on Yerba Buena Island.
1923	Naval Training Station closed; Training Command is transferred to San Diego.
1931	After a major lobbying campaign by the Native Daughters of the Golden West, the U.S. Geographic Board officially changes the name of Goat Island back to Yerba Buena Island.
1933	San Francisco – Oakland Bay Bridge construction begins.
1936	San Francisco – Oakland Bay Bridge is completed.
1939	U.S. Coast Guard takes over operation of the Lighthouse Reservation and Buoy Depot.

TABLE 4-2 HISTORICAL TIMELINE FOR YERBA BUENA ISLAND (CONTINUED)

Community Relations Plan 2014 Update, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

Year	Event
1946	Receiving Ship, San Francisco is officially transferred to Treasure Island, as are all other administrative functions.
1966	New enlisted family quarters built on Treasure Island and all enlisted personnel families are transferred to Treasure Island. New Officer's family housing is built and occupied on Yerba Buena Island.
1973	Navy transfers ownership of portions of the old Naval Training Station to the U.S. Coast Guard.
1993	The Base Realignment and Closure Commission identifies Naval Station Treasure Island for closure in 1997. This affects all Navy property on Yerba Buena Island, as well as the property on Treasure Island.
1997	Naval operations cease. BRAC Program Management office assumes caretaker status.



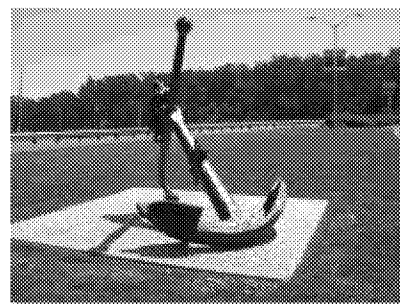
Signal Tower on YBI, 1917

4.2 CURRENT SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

In accordance with current federal law, the Navy must thoroughly identify hazardous substances present on NAVSTA TI and clean up any contamination before the property can be transferred. The Navy has identified 33 IR sites (Sites 1 through 33) with potentially contaminated sediment, soil, and groundwater from hazardous substances as defined by the CERCLA. Of the 33 IR sites:

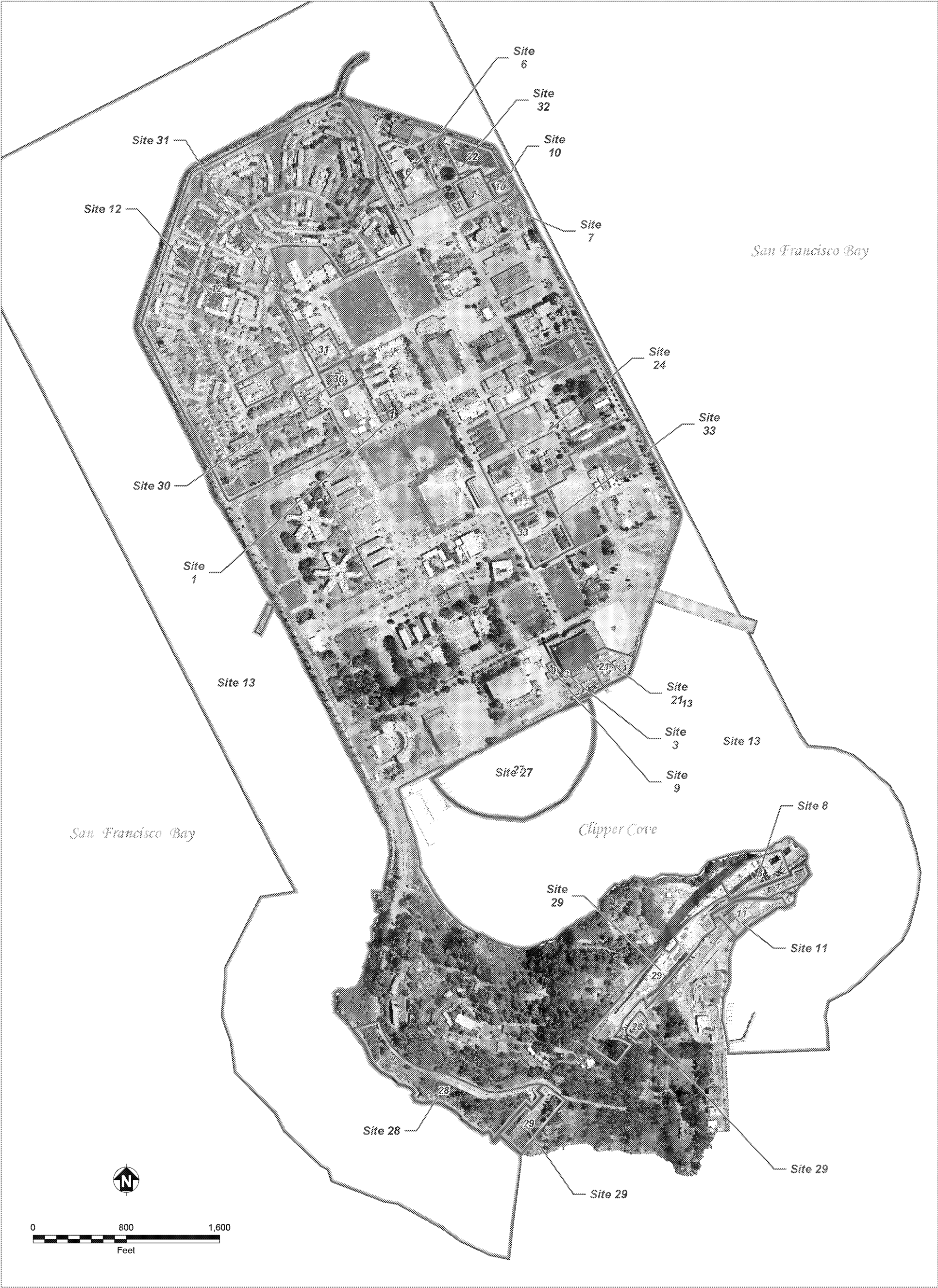
- Twenty-four sites are managed under the CERCLA program:
 - Three sites (Sites 2, 18, and 23) were closed based on the results of the 1988 Preliminary Assessment (PA)/Site Inspection (SI) Report (Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity 1988).
 - Twelve sites (Sites 6, 8, 11, 12, 21, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33) are current IR sites. In addition to CERCLA contaminants, Site 6 has former underground storage tanks (UST) and former aboveground storage tanks (AST) that are part of the Petroleum Program.
 - Nine sites (Sites 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 17, and 28) have been closed with regulatory concurrence.
- Eight sites (Sites 4, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, and 25) are managed under the Petroleum Program.
- One site (former Site 26) is managed under the UST Compliance Program.

The types and concentrations of hazardous substances from past naval activities vary from site to site. Hazardous substances at a site may include compounds used in industrial solvents, byproducts of burning called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (known as DDT), and metals.



4.3 OVERVIEW OF SPECIFIC SITES

Twelve sites are still being investigated as part of the IR Program at NAVSTA TI. All of the current CERCLA sites, open or closed, can be found on Figure 4-1. An overview of the 24 CERCLA sites (which includes the twelve IR Program sites) including the site name and number, contaminants of potential concern, and the current CERCLA phase is provided in Table 4-3.



 CERCLA Program Site

Notes:
BRAC Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response,
PMO Compensation, and Liability Act
Program Management Office

Aerial imagery courtesy of
Geomatic Technologies Group, June 2012.



Naval Station Treasure Island
Department of the Navy, BRAC PMO West, San Diego, CA

FIGURE 4-1
CERCLA SITES

Final CRP 2014 Update

TABLE 4-3 NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND CERCLA SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Community Relations Plan Update 2014, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

IR Site Number	Site Name	Historical Use	Contaminants of Potential Concern	Open or Closed Site	Status of CERCLA Phase
1	Medical Clinic	On site X-ray and photo processing laboratory.	Silver	Closed	Site closed with regulatory agency concurrence March 20, 2002.
2	Decontamination Training Area	Area used for Navy radiation decontamination training from mid-1950s to 1969.	Radionuclides	Closed	NFA recommended in 1988 PA/SI report. A radiological scoping survey is being planned to support the PA/SI.
3	PCB Equipment Storage Area	Area was used to store and repair transformers.	PCBs	Closed	Site closed with regulatory agency concurrence March 20, 2002.
5	Old Boiler Plant	Provided steam heat to nonresidential buildings.	Petroleum	Closed	CERCLA contaminants merged into Site 24 by DTSC letter dated January 17, 2001.
6	Fire Training School	Area used for Navy firefighter training for nearly 50 years.	Dioxins and furan, TPH, VOCs, and PAHs	Open Site closeout anticipated 2020	PP/Draft RAP was finalized and a public meeting was held March 2014. The ROD was issued in August 2014. Annual groundwater monitoring continues.
7	Pesticide Storage Area	Area was used to store pesticides, herbicides, and paint.	Metals, pesticides, and herbicides	Closed	Site closed with regulatory agency concurrence on November 1, 2005.
8	Army Point Sludge Disposal Area	Area was used to dispose of sludge from the wastewater treatment plant for approximately 8 years.	SVOCs and metals	Open Site closeout anticipated 2020	Interim RI Report was submitted March 2009. Navy is discussing site closeout with Caltrans. Once bridge construction activities are complete, an RI addendum will need to be prepared for the site.
9	Foundry	Area used as a forge and foundry, paint shop, and welding school.	Iron and PAH	Closed	No Action ROD signed on October 2, 2007.
10	Bus Painting Shop	Shop used for bus painting, paint mixing, and storage of pest control solutions.	Iron and PAH	Closed	No Action ROD signed on October 2, 2007.

TABLE 4-3 NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND CERCLA SITE DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Community Relations Plan Update 2014, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

IR Site Number	Site Name	Historical Use	Contaminants of Potential Concern	Open or Closed Site	Status of CERCLA Phase
11	YBI Landfill	Area was used as a landfill for various debris.	TPH, PAH, VOCs, and metals	Open Site closeout anticipated 2020	Interim RI report was submitted January 27, 2010. Navy is discussing site closeout with Caltrans. Once bridge construction activities are complete, an RI addendum will need to be prepared for the site.
12	Old Bunker Area	Area housed ammunition bunkers, former equipment storage areas, refuse areas, and solid waste incineration areas. Military housing construction and earthwork spread contaminants randomly in the subsurface across the site.	PCBs, PAH, dioxins, TPH, metals, radium-226, and debris	Open Site closeout anticipated 2025	NTCRA in SWDAs is in progress. RI Report was finalized in June 2012 and an FS was finalized in March 2014. Additional sampling is being planned to support an FS Addendum. Radiological surveys for areas outside the SWDAs were completed and a summary report will be issued in August 2014. In-house radiological scanning is being conducted for all residential units within Site 12.
13	Stormwater Outfalls / Offshore Sediments	Stormwater system conveys water from surface and building drains to San Francisco Bay without treatment. Offshore sediments may be contaminated from onshore sites.	Metals, PAH, PCBs, DDT, and TPH	Closed	No Action ROD signed on April 17, 2005.
17	Tanks 103/104	Two 200,000-gallon ASTs contained diesel.	Petroleum, oils, and lubricants	Closed	CERCLA contaminants merged into IR Site 24 by DTSC letter dated January 17, 2001.
18	Asbestos-Covered Piping at YBI	Abandoned steam piping was exposed due to a landslide in the early 1980s.	Asbestos	Closed	NFA recommended in 1988 PA/SI Report.

TABLE 4-3 NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND CERCLA SITE DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Community Relations Plan Update 2014, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

IR Site Number	Site Name	Historical Use	Contaminants of Potential Concern	Open or Closed Site	Status of CERCLA Phase
21	Vessel Waste Oil Recovery Area	Area was used as an oil/water separator facility and for aircraft maintenance.	VOCs, TPH	Open Site closeout anticipated 2020	Groundwater treatability study is complete. Groundwater monitoring continues. ROD/RAP was signed on February 19, 2013. A LUC RD/RAWP is being finalized.
23	YBI fuel line rupture/land slide	A fuel line ruptured during a small landslide in the 1980s.	Petroleum	Closed	NFA recommended in 1988 PA/SI report.
24	Dry Cleaning Facility	Area was used as a laundry and dry cleaning facility for at least 35 years.	Petroleum, oil, lubricants, and chlorinated solvents	Open Site closeout anticipated 2020	An FS addendum is being planned. Annual groundwater monitoring continues.
27	Clipper Cove Skeet Range	Skeet range operated from 1978 to 1987.	Lead shot, lead, and PAH	Open Site closeout anticipated 2020	ROD signed March 28, 2012. RD/RAWP was completed in 2013. Remedial action completed in late 2013. Draft Remedial Action Completion report issued in August 2014.
28	West Side On/Off Ramp	Maintenance of ramps included using lead-based paint.	Lead	Closed	NFA ROD was signed November 22, 2010.
29	East Side On/Off Ramp	Maintenance of ramps included using lead-based paint.	Lead and SVOCs	Open Site closeout anticipated 2020	Interim RI Report was submitted March 2009. Navy is discussing site closeout with Caltrans. Once bridge construction activities are complete, an RI addendum will need to be prepared for the site.
30	Daycare Center	Area was undeveloped until 1985, when Daycare Center was constructed. Burned debris was possibly used to backfill utility trenches.	Dioxins and metals	Open Site closeout anticipated 2015	ROD signed August 5, 2009. LUC inspection and reporting is ongoing. A radiological scoping survey is being planned.

TABLE 4-3 NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND CERCLA SITE DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Community Relations Plan Update 2014, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

IR Site Number	Site Name	Historical Use	Contaminants of Potential Concern	Open or Closed Site	Status of CERCLA Phase
31	Former South Storage Yard	Area appears in aerial photos to have been used as a storage yard during the 1970s.	Lead, dioxins, PAH, TPH, and radium-226	Open Site closeout anticipated 2014	Remedial action will be complete by end of August 2014. A FSS is being planned.
32	Former Training and Storage Area	Area was used for hazardous materials storage area, and for tear gas training area and storage. Area currently contains a transformer pad.	PCBs, TPH, dioxins, pesticides, and arsenic	Open Site closeout anticipated 2014	PP was issued September 2011. Radiological scoping survey being planned for former USS Pandemonium site. ROD/RAP on hold pending scoping survey results.
33	Water Line Replacement Area	Debris was observed in water line trench during extensive historical repairs.	Arsenic and lead	Open Site closeout anticipated 2014	ESD to incorporate Site 33 into the Site 31 ROD was finalized in May 2011. Remedial action completed, including radium-226 screening. A RACR is being prepared.

Notes: a A thorough description of CERCLA can be found in Section 5.2.1.

AST Aboveground storage tank
 Caltrans California Department of Transportation
 CERCLA^a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
 DDT Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
 DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control
 ESD Explanation of Significant Differences
 FS Feasibility Study
 FSS Final Site Survey
 IR Installation Restoration
 LUC Land use control
 NFA No Further Action
 NTCRA Non-time-critical removal action
 PA Preliminary Assessment
 PAH Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl
 PP Proposed Plan
 RACR Remedial Action Completion Report
 RAP Remedial Action Plan
 RAWP Remedial Action Work Plan
 RD Remedial Design
 RI Remedial Investigation
 ROD Record of Decision
 SI Site inspection
 SWDA Solid waste disposal area
 SVOC Semivolatile organic compound
 TPH Total petroleum hydrocarbon
 VOC Volatile organic compound
 YBI Yerba Buena Island

5.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

Past hazardous waste disposal methods at naval facilities, although acceptable at the time, have resulted in unexpected, long-term problems through the release of contaminants into soil and groundwater. The regulatory framework for addressing these problems is discussed in this section.

5.1 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE PROGRAM

The Navy officially listed NAVSTA TI for closure in June 1993. Most of NAVSTA TI is slated for transfer to the CCSF in accordance with the BRAC program.

5.2 REGULATIONS

DoD is required to comply with both federal and state regulations when conducting the cleanup at its facilities. Listed below are the primary statutes and regulations that provide the framework for the cleanup at NAVSTA TI.

5.2.1 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; and Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act

In response to environmental problems that resulted from past hazardous waste disposal methods, Congress directed EPA to develop a program to manage and control past disposal sites. This program is outlined in the CERCLA of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**) of 1986, and is commonly known as “Superfund.” These laws established a series of programs for cleanup of hazardous waste disposal and spill sites nationwide. CERCLA also requires that contaminated federal facilities that are not on the National Priorities List, such as NAVSTA TI, comply with all applicable state laws that govern removal and remedial actions.

In October 1992, Congress enacted the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (**CERFA**), which amended CERCLA, and further revised CERFA in October 1996. CERFA states that federal agencies should “expeditiously identify real property that offers the greatest opportunity for reuse and redevelopment.” CERFA directs federal agencies to identify parcels of the real property “on which no hazardous substances and no petroleum products or their derivatives were known to have been released, or disposed of...” (see Title 42 United States Code Section [§] 9620).

Under CERCLA, cleanup standards are determined by other environmental laws. SARA amended CERCLA § 121(d), which states that the remedial standard or level of control for each hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant be at least that of any applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement under federal or state environmental law. So for example, cleanup standards at a Superfund site may be based on other environmental laws such as the Clean Water Act or the Clean Air Act.

5.2.2 State Health and Safety Code, Title 22, and Public Resources Code

The state Superfund law (Chapter 6.8 of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code) was originally enacted in 1981, and authorized DTSC as the state agency that is responsible for ensuring that public health and the environment are protected from harmful effects of releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances. On January 1, 1999, key provisions of the state Superfund law expired. Senate Bill 47 (Chapter 23, Stats. 1999) reenacted Chapter 6.8 with significant changes and made it retroactive to January 1, 1999.

To implement the state Superfund law, DTSC promulgated regulations in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5, contains regulations addressing the Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste. These regulations set forth requirements for defining hazardous waste and how it should be handled, stored, transferred, treated, and disposed of in the State of California. These regulations also cover the selection and ranking criteria for hazardous waste sites that require remedial action, hazardous waste environmental technology certification program, and corrective actions.

5.3 INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

DoD developed the IR Program in 1981 to comply with CERCLA and other federal and state requirements at military facilities.

Goal: The goal of the IR Program is to address all environmental concerns so that no further cleanup action is required.

Purpose: The IR Program's purpose is twofold: (1) to identify, investigate, cleanup or control releases of hazardous substances; and (2) to reduce the risk to human health and the environment in a cost-effective manner.

CERCLA requires that a remedial action or removal action process be selected specifically for each IR site. The site-specific process is selected by evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative and selecting the one that best protects human health and the environment in a cost-effective manner. The CERCLA process for the environmental cleanup of NAVSTA TI is discussed below, including associated community involvement activities.

5.3.1 Remedial Action Process

The CERCLA remedial action process is selected for most IR Program sites as the federal law provides the most stringent regulatory requirements. Similar steps in the CERCLA process can be used to meet the requirements of the State of California's remedial action process. The CERCLA process specifies the steps to evaluate thoroughly the nature and extent of contamination and to identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Table 5-1 provides an overview of the community involvement activities that typically take place during the CERCLA remedial action process.

A brief outline of each step in CERCLA follows:

- **Discovery and Notification** – Discovery occurs when a hazardous waste site or a release is discovered. The installation Commanding Officer is responsible for notifying the EPA and state regulatory agencies of the hazardous waste site.
- **Preliminary Assessment (PA)** – A PA is conducted to evaluate whether current or past waste management practices have resulted in the release of hazardous substances. The PA is completed through record searches and visual inspections of the area. This stage results in a list of potential areas of concern that warrant further investigation. In the state program, this step is combined with the federal site inspection step.
- **Site Inspection (SI)** – The SI usually requires sampling and analysis of soil, surface water, or groundwater, or any combination of the three. Based on the data that result, the site will be (1) slated for no action, (2) recommended for a removal action, or (3) investigated further in the next step.
- **Remedial Investigation (RI)** – The RI involves a comprehensive study of site soils, surface water, and groundwater to evaluate the lateral and vertical extent of contamination. Risks to human health and the environment are also assessed and the results are reviewed by the regulatory agencies. Based on the estimated risk posed, the site could be (1) recommended for a removal action, (2) recommended for no action, or (3) entered into the next step.
- **Feasibility Study (FS)** – The FS uses the data collected during the RI to develop and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Cleanup alternatives are evaluated based on a variety of criteria, including technical feasibility, cost effectiveness, and community acceptance. A preferred cleanup alternative is identified in the FS and is distributed to the public in the next stage.
- **Proposed Plan (PP)** – The PP is a fact sheet that is developed to describe the preferred cleanup alternative(s) and explain why the alternative was chosen. The public and regulatory agencies have an opportunity to review the PP and provide written and oral comments. The Navy will consider all comments received on the PP before a final decision is made. The Navy will provide a reply to all significant comments in a responsiveness summary in the ROD.
- **Record of Decision (ROD)** – The selected cleanup solution is documented in the ROD, which is available for public review. The availability of the ROD is publicized through a notice/advertisement in a local newspaper of general circulation.
- **Remedial Design (RD)** – The RD for the cleanup solution is prepared and a fact sheet is distributed before the Navy begins a remedial action (or cleanup).

- **Remedial Action (RA)** – The cleanup solution is carried out and the public is kept informed during the RA. At a minimum, a point of contact will be named for the community who can be contacted to ask questions or raise concerns.
 - RA Construction: During this period, construction occurs to implement the remedy. If the remedy is accomplished by actions taken during RA construction, RA operation (see next bullet) is not needed and does not occur. The RA construction end date signifies that construction is complete, all testing has been accomplished, and the remedy will function properly. At the end of RA construction, the Navy considers the status of the cleanup to be “Remedy in Place.”
 - RA Operation: The time needed to operate the installed equipment after RA construction is complete is called RA operation. At this stage, equipment is operating or chemical or biological processes are under way to achieve the cleanup objective identified in the ROD. RA operation includes continuing actions, such as groundwater treatment or soil venting, that require time to reduce contaminants to cleanup standards agreed to in the ROD. Many remedial technologies require operation and maintenance (**O&M**) of electromechanical components after the remedial action equipment has been installed. O&M of equipment is an ongoing process and will last until the remedial project is complete.
- **Post-Project Activities** – Post-project activities include long-term monitoring. Long-term monitoring occurs at sites where hazardous substances remain after the RA has been completed. Long-term monitoring is also used to confirm that site remediation continues to be effective. The Navy and regulatory agencies will review the long-term monitoring records every 5 years to ensure that human health and the environment are protected. Some sites require Land Use Controls (LUC) or a Covenant to Restrict the Use of Property (CRUP) such as deed restrictions that are documented and carried on the deed.
- **Site Closeout** – Site closeout occurs when all necessary RA activities are complete and the Navy and regulatory agencies agree that no action or No Further Action (**NFA**) is appropriate at the site. Site closeout can also occur at any time during the RA process when the Navy and regulatory agencies conclude that NFA is needed at the site.

TABLE 5-1 REMEDIAL ACTION PROCESS - COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

Community Relations Plan 2014 Update, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

Community Involvement Activity	CERCLA Steps							
	PA	SI	RI	FS	PP	ROD	RD	RA
Administrative Record			X	X	X	X	X	X
Involve Restoration Advisory Board	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Contact State and Local Officials	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Interviews ^a			X				X	
Information Repository			X	X	X	X	X	X
Public Meetings and Workshops			X	X	X		X	
Public Notice			X	X	X	X	X	X
Fact Sheet or Summary				X	X	X	X	
Community Relations Plan ^b			X	X			X	X
Direct Mailing					X			
Posting Notices					X			
Public Comment Period					X			
Responsiveness Summary						X		

Notes: The State of California, DTSC, concurs with the above requirements for public involvement. DTSC does have the authority in accordance with Chapter 6.8 of the Health and Safety Code (State Superfund), and Senate Bill 47, to conduct additional public meetings and workshops, and produce and distribute fact sheets, notices, and summaries based on community interest.

a Community interviews during the remedial action process are conducted in advance of the remedial investigation and, if necessary, before the remedial design.

b The Community Relations Plan may be updated at strategic project milestones to reflect changing community interests and concerns.

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control

FS Feasibility Study

PA Preliminary Assessment

PP Proposed Plan

RA Remedial Action

RD Remedial Design

RI Remedial Investigation

ROD Record of Decision

SI Site Inspection

Sources:

Department of the Navy. 2006. "Department of the Navy Environmental Restoration Program Manual." August. Available Online at: [https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/NAVFAC/NAVFAC_WW_PP/NAVFAC_NFESC_PP/ENVIRONMENTAL/ERB/RESOURCEERB/NERP_MANUAL_2006\(20070710\).PDF](https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/NAVFAC/NAVFAC_WW_PP/NAVFAC_NFESC_PP/ENVIRONMENTAL/ERB/RESOURCEERB/NERP_MANUAL_2006(20070710).PDF).

5.3.2 Removal Action Process

In some cases, the Navy and regulatory agencies may conduct a removal action at a site. These actions are carried out in accordance with federal and state requirements. At least one of the following criteria must be met to implement a removal action: (1) human or environmental health is threatened; (2) the source of the contamination can be removed quickly and effectively; (3) access to the contamination can be limited; or (4) a removal action is the fastest way of cleaning up the site. The removal action process can be implemented at any time during the remedial action process. Table 5-2 provides an overview of the community involvement activities that typically take place during the CERCLA removal action process.

A brief description of the types of removal actions and their steps are listed below.

- **Time-Critical Removal Actions:** The cleanup must begin within 6 months after the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary.
- **Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions:** The cleanup need not begin within 6 months after the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary. Non-time-critical removal actions require preparation of an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) and an Action Memorandum (AM).
- **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis:** An EE/CA is the first step in the non-time-critical removal action process. The state equivalent document is the Removal Action Workplan (RAW).
- **Action Memorandum:** The final decision about the cleanup technology selected is documented in the AM. For a non-time-critical removal action, the draft AM is announced with the EE/CA in a public notice. The state combines this step with the RAP. For a time-critical removal action, public notice is only provided for the signing of the AM.

TABLE 5-2 REMOVAL ACTION PROCESS - COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

Community Relations Plan 2014 Update, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

Activity	Time-Critical Removal Action ^a		Non-Time-Critical Removal Action ^b
	On-Site Activity Lasts Less than 120 Days	On-Site Activity Lasts More than 120 Days	
Administrative Record	X	X	
Involve Restoration Advisory Board	X	X	
Contact State and Local Officials	X	X	X
Information Repository		X	X
Public Notice	X	X	X
Provide 30-day Comment Period on the AM and EE/CA (RAW in State program)			X
Provide Concurrent 30-day Comment Period on the Administrative Record File	X	X	
Responses to Comments	X	X	X
Community Relations Plan		X	X

Notes: The State of California, DTSC, concurs with the above requirements for public involvement. DTSC does have the authority in accordance with Chapter 6.8 of the Health and Safety Code (State Superfund), and Senate Bill 47, to conduct additional public meetings and workshops, and produce and distribute fact sheets, notices, and summaries based on community interest.

If a removal action is conducted and it is equivalent to the state's RAP, it must meet the requirements of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 25356.1. Those additional public participation activities include direct mailings, posting notices, and conducting a public meeting.

a Releases or threats of releases that require cleanup to begin within 6 months after the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary.

b Releases or threats of releases that do not require cleanup to begin within 6 months after the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary.

AM Action Memorandum

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control

EE/CA Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

RAW Remedial Action Workplan

Source: Department of the Navy. 2006. "Department of the Navy Environmental Restoration Program Manual." August. Available Online at: <[https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/NAVFAF/NAVFAF_WW_PP/NAVFAF_NFESC_PP/ENVIRONMENTAL/ERB/RESOURCEERB/NERP_MANUAL_2006\(20070710\).PDF](https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/NAVFAF/NAVFAF_WW_PP/NAVFAF_NFESC_PP/ENVIRONMENTAL/ERB/RESOURCEERB/NERP_MANUAL_2006(20070710).PDF)>.

5.4 PROPERTY TRANSFER

CERCLA holds federal agencies strictly liable for cleaning up contamination at sites they either own or operate, or where they have been found to contribute to site contamination. CERCLA and CERFA require that – before property can be transferred outside of the federal government – hazardous waste used on the property is identified and cleaned up.

Federal agencies are likewise governed by other environmental statutes that affect, and may limit, agency use of, or transfer of property. Regulations that involve wetlands, endangered

species, and cultural or historic assets are examples of some statutes that may be applicable to property transfer.

The property is ready for transfer once it is assessed as acceptable or cleaned up under the IR Program or other compliance programs such as the UST Program, PCB Abatement Program, or Lead Abatement Program. At this point, the Navy prepares a FOST and submits it for both regulatory and public review. A FOST documents environmental findings regarding real property made available through the BRAC process. A FOST documents the environmental condition of a property where a release or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products has occurred and contains a finding that the property is suitable for transfer by deed for the intended purpose. Furthermore, the FOST documents any required notices, covenants, easements, or use restrictions for the property that are necessary to support the transfer. After the FOST is signed, the Navy may proceed with the actual real estate transactions to deed the property to the new owner.

In spring 2006 the Navy signed two FOST documents. The first FOST covers approximately 169 acres on TI, and the second FOST covers approximately 77 acres on YBI. This does not complete transfer of the land, but rather indicates the land is ready to transfer per environmental requirements. Additional FOSTs will be prepared in the future as land is ready for transfer.

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**APPENDIX A
FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS
GOVERNING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

A FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The following state and federal environmental statutes and amendments require that community involvement be conducted for hazardous waste sites:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA**) (Title 42, United States Code, Section 9601, and following sections), also known as Superfund
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**) of 1986, which amended CERCLA
- Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (**CERFA**) of 1992, which also amended CERCLA
- California Health and Safety Code, Division 20
- Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5
- California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 and the sections that follow Section 21000 in the Public Resource Code

The guidelines for conducting community involvement activities, including preparing a Community Relations Plan, are set forth in the following:

- “Superfund Community Involvement Handbook” (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] 2005)
- DoD/EPA Restoration Advisory Board Implementation Guidelines (DoD 1994)
- “Department of Toxic Substances Control Public Participation Manual” (DTSC 2001)

APPENDIX B
COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

Twenty-six people were interviewed from various segments of the NAVSTA TI community. Interviewees included: residents and community members; business owners; community service organization leaders; environmentalists; and local reuse authority representatives.

This questionnaire was developed in conjunction with the DTSC and members of the NAVSTA TI RAB, and in compliance with federal and state guidelines. The questionnaire was used at every interview conducted. Not every interviewee answered all questions; therefore, numbers associated with comments in this appendix will not always correlate with the total number of interviewees.

Selected responses and individual comments are paraphrased and listed in bullets after each question, as applicable.

BACKGROUND/FAMILIARITY WITH FORMER NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND

1. How long have you lived, worked on, or provided services to the community at NAVSTA TI? **Responses varied from 1 year to 13 years of residence.**
2. Do you represent any community organizations and/or environmental groups?
- 2a. If yes, which ones?

<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Arc Ecology○ Boys & Girls Club○ California Native Plant Society○ Catholic Charities, TI Child Development Center○ Citizen's Advisory Board○ Good Neighbors○ Restoration Advisory Board○ SF Beautiful	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ SF Boardsailing Association○ SF Little League○ TI Community Watch○ TI Development Authority○ TI Health Network○ TI Police Watch Group○ TI Sailing Center○ TI Yacht Club
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3. Did you know that the Navy is still responsible for the environmental cleanup at NAVSTA TI? **23 people said Yes.**

**B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)**

CONCERNS AND INTERESTS

4. What are your areas of concern or interest related to NAVSTA TI and its Environmental Cleanup Program?

Interviewees provided the following responses:

- **Health and safety for children**
 - **Lots of gossip and stories were spread last year about dust, toxic waste, and health**
 - **How clean is the water on TI? Neighbors in low-income housing have reported discolored water**
 - **I operate a school with young students, and faculty who have worked there for over 10 years. I am concerned about the health of both groups**
 - **I'm concerned about redevelopment and having to relocate from TI**
 - **I'm concerned with getting the project completed so that the land can be transferred**
 - **It's very windy and I'm concerned about the dust that blows around all the time. Is the wind stirring up contamination and making it airborne?**
 - **I'm concerned about my health, especially relating to radiation. Is there a place I can be tested?**
 - **When is the cleanup going to be done?**
 - **I want to know about the results of the tests done in the Boys & Girls Club area. Has the air been tested?**
 - **I'm concerned with making sure the island community feels they have someone they can ask questions of, and feel there is some transparency.**
 - **I'm concerned with the timeline for remediation. How can I strategically plan for myself and my company, not knowing when redevelopment will happen?**
 - **Site 12 is a top area of concern. I'm concerned for the people living there.**
5. How would you characterize the NAVSTA TI environmental cleanup concerns or interests of the community or the stakeholders you represent? **Most people said Somewhere between high and medium.**
6. If high or medium, what do you think their concerns or areas of interest might be?

B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)

Interviewees provided the following responses:

- The community is concerned whenever they hear something in the media.
- Anything with the word 'nuclear' is alarming. Media sounds sensational. Navy has an uphill battle to put things in perspective when media uses alarming statements.
- Community is concerned about kids playing in dirt and breathing in dust.
- Residents don't understand when they move in that they are living in an active cleanup site.
- Navy's cleanup is delaying construction of new, much-needed docks. When will it be transferred?
- That cleanup is thorough and complete before redevelopment begins. Also do not want any cleanup delays.
- There is too much technical detail in communication. The radiation explanation is convoluted with technical details. People want to understand how it affects children differently than adults. Telling people not to worry makes them worry, tell them exactly why they shouldn't worry.
- The community is concerned with crime, and with the extreme number of blackouts that have happened. The cumulative effect is making people feel vulnerable.
- The infrastructure is old and broken down. There are a bunch of sinkholes on the perimeter of the island and one on my street that JSCO/TIDA won't take care of. People feel the poor infrastructure makes residents vulnerable to contamination (could be cracks in water pipes, etc.). Could the Navy tell the residents if their water pipes are ok?
- The Navy discusses documents but residents don't know where to find them.
- People are concerned that the recreational fields will be shut down. When the Navy is testing soil, people panic thinking fields will be closed.
- There is concern in the community that they are not getting all the details about environmental conditions.

**B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)**

INVOLVEMENT AND CONTACT

7. Who would you contact if you had questions about the environmental cleanup program?

Most people mentioned at least one person they would contact, including the Navy, a RAB member, or a neighbor.

8. Did you know that the State of California provides oversight on the cleanup?

Most people said Yes, but were not familiar specifically with DTSC.

9. Have you had any contact with Navy, local, state, or other officials concerning environmental cleanup at NAVSTA TI?

Most people said No, besides seeing them at a meeting.

- 9a. If so, who was the contact with, and what was the concern?

Varied responses

- 9b. Did you receive adequate information?

Most responded Yes or Somewhat

COMMUNICATION

10. Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed about the cleanup activities at NAVSTA TI?

Responses varied. Most people said No. Many people said Yes. Two people said they do not know if they are adequately informed, several did not respond.

**B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)**

11. What is the best way to provide you with information about the environmental cleanup program at NAVSTA TI? **There were pros and cons listed for each of these options.**

Newsletters (6-8 pages covering multiple topics)	Pros: Good to have general updates and non-technical language Nice to read in hard copy or have electronically
	Cons: Too long to read The font in them is too small to read
Fact Sheet (2-4 pages on one topic or site)	Pros: Short enough to read Nice to read in hard copy or have electronically
	Cons: Information is too technical Does not always have the kind information I want
Website	Pros: Most people have internet access
	Cons: Current website does not have a lot of information People want a link in their email rather than having to search out a website
Site Tour (visit cleanup sites and discuss in person)	Pros: Get to point out areas of interest and ask questions about them Easier to see in-person the work going on Only good if we are allowed to get off the bus
	Cons: Don't have time to attend
Information repository to review Navy cleanup documents	Pros: Convenient location
	Cons: Don't have time to read the documents

**B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)**

12. If you said yes to community meetings, what is your preferred format for meetings?

Community Meeting – Presentation followed by Q&A	Pros: Information comes across more clearly when we have a presentation
	Cons: Information presented is far too technical. Felt questions were not answered (at the September 2012 meeting) Loud, aggressive people take over The presentations can be boring
Community Meeting – Open House poster session	Pros: Can drop by any time, can look at the posters with the information you are interested in
	Cons: Don't get to hear questions others ask, feels informal if there is no presentation Not good for getting information across
Community Meeting – Breakout sessions	Pros: Get to ask more questions, have a conversation, but still hear the questions of others
	Cons: Feels chaotic, some individuals take over the small groups, can't hear the questions other are asking
Community Meeting – Small group	Pros: People can schedule it at a time that works for them Will provide opportunity for more Q&A These trusted community members can then share the information with neighbors
	Cons: It may feel exclusionary, like only select people get information May not be an effective way to reach as many people as possible.

**B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)**

Other Suggestions:

- **Regarding fact sheets, make sure they get posted at library for San Francisco residents to see. Also post at planning commission desk.**
- **Have an information table at National Night Out (held annually in August)**
- **Put information in the community newsletter.**
- **Community is starting a Spanish-speaking neighborhood watch group, Navy should attend their meetings.**
- **Every time Navy has a meeting with a group, ask if the Navy can add members of the group to an email list to solidify the relationship.**
- **Explain when and how recreational use is limited. If there are restrictions on walking because of work, notify people in advance. Give street names, show on a map. Explain if you can't walk, bicycle, or skateboard in an area and let people know if the restriction is 7 days/week or if an area can be used on the weekends.**
- **Website could include a calendar of activities.**
- **There should be a Navy point person for the Board of Supervisor's office.**
- **Main library has an auditorium, can put up display and have a meeting. Do an exhibit of Navy documents in gallery area, include maps,**
- **Share information on the lengths the Navy goes to in order to protect health, ensure it is safe, and talk about government's care for its citizenry.**
- **Use examples to explain radiation. Perhaps you can compare what is on TI to the level of radiation in your cell phone.**
- **Navy should talk to people face-to-face, and tell them they can talk to the Navy anytime.**
- **Went to a community meeting and felt the people doing the presenting did more harm than good. The presenters seemed aggressive and defensive.**
- **Add information to the radium warning signs to explain the purpose of the restriction.**
- **Provide at least one community meeting with childcare.**

**B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)**

- Use more social media (such as Twitter and Facebook).
 - Provide timelines for the cleanup and updates on general issues.
 - Instead of sporadic emails or mail, issue a predictable, monthly or bi-monthly updates. Shouldn't be any farther apart than bi-monthly, but monthly is better even if there is no news.
 - Have a listening session, allows people to vent if they are upset, then they can listen. Make sure you really understand their concerns. This will build a better relationship, and reflect back on previous concerns and what you're doing to respond
13. Overall, do you like receiving meeting notifications and other updates via email? If so, please confirm your email address to add you to our email distribution list.
- Twenty-two people said they prefer email communications.**
14. Would you prefer to receive hard copies? If so, please confirm mailing address so we can add or update you on our mailing list.
- Three people said they prefer hard copies communications.**
15. Do you have other suggestions on how the Navy can improve its public communication for the Environmental Cleanup Program for the former Naval Station TI?
- Have someone doing the work at the site walk over and talk to the community. Call the community and speak to them directly when starting work near them.
 - Important to have some hard copies at meetings for those without computers
 - I've been to meetings, but they always end with the statement "We'll have a follow-up meeting." Either you don't, or people are sick of going to meetings.
 - If the Navy is not communicating regularly, then someone else is going to get out the information, such as the media.
 - Explain that the state has the authority to shut down a project since they are providing oversight. There is currently a high level of distrust towards the government.
 - Navy needs to regain the public's trust. Navy is making a sincere effort but the media is causing a problem by being unfair.

B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)

- Navy should be more proactive with informing the community of its cleanup schedules and updates.
- Community is starting a Spanish-speaking neighborhood watch group. Navy should attend their meetings.

MEDIA USAGE

16. What newspapers do you use regularly for news and information?

Limited responses. *SF Chronicle* and *SF Examiner* were mentioned, but many said they do not read the newspaper.

16a. Have you ever seen a public notice about a meeting or document at former Naval Station TI?

Most people said No

16b. If yes, where?

17. What websites do you visit regularly for news and information?

Sfgate.com, various home pages (Yahoo!, MSN)

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

18. Earlier we asked you if an information repository is a good way to get information. Did you know the Navy has set up two information repositories, one on the island and one at the SF Main Public Library?

Most people said No

18a. Have you visited either of the Information Repositories? **Not Applicable**

18b. Did you get the information you needed? **Not Applicable**

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

19. Are you familiar with the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) that has been established for NAVSTA TI?

Nineteen people said Yes

19a. If no, would you like to know more and receive emails inviting you to the RAB?

If people said yes, they were provided with RAB information and added to the email list.

**B COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)**

- 19b. If yes, have you ever attended a RAB meeting? If yes, was the information at the meeting helpful? Do you have any feedback for the Navy about the RAB meetings?

CURRENT OR PAST RAB MEMBERS

20. Are the topics and information presented at the RAB meetings adequate?

Three of the four RAB members interviewed said Yes.

21. Are they at a convenient time and location?

Three of the four RAB members interviewed said Yes.

22. As a RAB member, how do you share information with the community you represent?

WRAP UP

23. Do you have any other comments, suggestions, or concerns you would like to add?

- **When new things are discovered at best it makes the Navy look incompetent for not knowing, at worst dishonest if it wasn't disclosed.**

24. Is it ok if we identify you as an interview participant? Your name will be kept separate from your answers.

All responded Yes

APPENDIX C
INTERVIEWEE LIST

C INTERVIEWEE LIST

Robert Amox, Bodega Wine Estates

Kathie Autumn, Catholic Charities CYO TI Child Development Center

Russell Breed, TI Yacht Club

Nathan Brennan, Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), Citizen's Advisory Board (CAB)

Mark Connors, Resident, CAB, TI Community Watch

Tom Gandesbery, SF Boardsailing Association

Madison Gattis, TI Sailing Center

John Gee, RAB

Irma Guillen, Resident

Cynthia Housel, Resident

Mark Kahn, SF Little League

Ivy Lee for Jane Kim, District 6 Supervisor

Karen Knowles-Pearce, CAB

Kearstin Krehbiel, SF Beautiful

Phillip Lee, Jade Studio Productions

Kathryn Lundgren, Resident, TI Health Network, Good Neighbors

Ryan Martin, Resident, RAB

Nancy McCormick, Resident

Andrea McHenry, Resident

Craig Miller, Life Learning Academy Charter High School

Gerald Reader, X Level Sports/Batting Cages

Jacob Sigg, CA Native Plant Society

Will Smith, Yerba Buena Beverage

Peter Summerville, Treasure Island Development Authority (TIDA)

Martha Walters, ARC Ecology, RAB

Maxine Wilson and Jennifer Berger, Boys & Girls Club

APPENDIX D
KEY CONTACTS

D KEY CONTACTS

The following list presents contact information for the Navy, regulatory agencies, and City of San Francisco.

Name	Organization	Phone	Address	E-mail/Website
Keith Forman	BRAC PMO West	(619) 532-0913 Local: (415) 308-1458	1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900 San Diego, CA 92108-4310	keith.s.forman@navy.mil www.bracpmo.navy.mil
Remedios (Medi) Sunga	DTSC	(510) 540-3840	700 Heinz Ave. Berkeley, CA 94710	remedios.sunga@dtsc.ca.gov www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov
Radhika Majhail	DTSC	(916) 255-6681 DTSC NAVSTA TI Hotline: (866) 284-0721 Leave a message and your call will be returned within 24 hours	8800 Cal Center Drive Sacramento, CA 95826	radhika.majhail@dtsc.ca.gov
Myriam Zech	Water Board	(510) 622-2445	1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400 Oakland, CA 94612	myriam.zech@waterboards.ca.gov www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay
David Stensby	EPA Region 9	(415) 972-3246	75 Hawthorne Street, 8 th Floor San Francisco, CA 94105-3901	stensby.david@epa.gov
Stephen Woods	CDPH	(916) 440-7259	1500 Capitol Ave. Mailing Address: MS 7600 P.O. Box 997377 Sacramento, CA 95899-7377	TreasureIslandQuestions@cdph.ca.gov
Robert Beck	TIDA	(415) 274-0662	One Avenue of the Palms, Suite 241 San Francisco, CA 94130	bob.beck@sfgov.org

APPENDIX E
INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE LOCATIONS

E INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE LOCATIONS

Two information repositories for the IR Program at NAVSTA TI are in place to give the local community an opportunity to review project documents and reports. These repositories are located at the following addresses:

Navy BRAC PMO Office

1 Avenue of the Palms, Room 161
Treasure Island
San Francisco, CA 94130
(415) 743-4729

Hours:

Call for hours

San Francisco Main Public Library

Government Publications Section, 5th Floor
100 Larkin Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 557-4400

Hours:

Hours: Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.,
Tues & Thurs 9 am – 8pm, Sun 12 pm – 5 pm

The complete official CERCLA Administrative Record for NAVSTA TI is maintained in the Environmental Records Office, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest in San Diego, California.

Due to the volume of documents contained in the CERCLA Administrative Record, all documents may not be included at the local Information Repository. However, a copy of the complete CERCLA Administrative Record index and pertinent documents are available for public review at the Information Repositories located at the Navy BRAC PMO West Detachment, Treasure Island and the San Francisco Main Library in San Francisco.

The official CERCLA Administrative Record can be reviewed by making an appointment. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Documents may not be removed from the facility. Contact the following person to make an appointment:

Ms. Diane Silva, NARA Certified Records Manager
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest
Code EVR, FISC Bldg. 1, 3rd Floor
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92312
Phone: (619) 532-3676
E-mail: diane.silva@navy.mil

APPENDIX F
LOCATIONS FOR PUBLIC AND
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETINGS

F LOCATION FOR PUBLIC AND RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETINGS

The NAVSTA TI RAB meetings are held every other month. Meetings are open to the public and are announced in the newspaper, typically the SF Examiner, and on the Navy Internet home page located at: <<http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil>>. Agendas and meeting location for each upcoming meeting are emailed to RAB members and other interested individuals.

CURRENT LOCATION OF THE RAB AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

Casa de la Vista
Palm Avenue
Treasure Island
San Francisco, California 94130

Point of Contact:
Keith Forman, Navy RAB Co-Chair
(619) 532-0913 or local (415) 308-1458
keith.s.forman@navy.mil

Date: Third Tuesday of every even-numbered month
(February, April, June, August, October, and December)

Time: 7:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

OTHER MEETING VENUES ON NAVSTA TI INCLUDE:

Ship Shape Community Center
TI Gymnasium
TI Chapel
Building One/Administration Building

APPENDIX G
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

G RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (APRIL 2013)

I. Mission Statement

- A. The purpose of the Naval Station Treasure Island Restoration Advisory Board (NSTIRAB), here after referred to as the Board, is to promote community awareness and obtain constructive community input on all environmental restoration actions to achieve the cleanup and conversion of Naval Station Treasure Island property. It will disseminate information about the Navy's Installation Restoration Program to ensure that input regarding the environmental restoration reflects the diverse interests of the community. The Community Members serve on the Board in an advisory capacity along with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) Remedial Project Managers and the Navy Base Realignment and Closure [BRAC] Environmental Coordinator (BEC).
- B. Since the Board's primary function is to make recommendations on environmental issues, it is not involved in determining or evaluating other uses for the Island.

II. Organization

- A. The Board will be composed of a Navy Co-Chair, a Community Co-Chair, Community Members, the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) and other Government Agencies. The BCT consists of the BEC (who is also the Navy Co-Chair), the DTSC Representative, the Water Board Representative, and may include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Representative.
- B. The Community Co-Chair will be nominated and selected by the Community Members, and will serve for a minimum of one year. The Co-Chair can be replaced or re-elected by a simple majority of the Community Members. Neither the Navy Co-Chair nor any member of the BRAC Cleanup Team or other members of the Board may participate in the selection of the Community Co-Chair.
- C. The Community Members, collectively hereafter referred to as the RAB, will be made up of volunteers selected to achieve the objectives of the Mission Statement. Volunteers, representing themselves, or as part of an organization will clearly be defined in a RAB community member roster. In the event a member is aware that an alternate will need to be appointed to substitute for that members' participation, an alternate member may be considered by the other members, by consent.

III. Responsibilities

A. Navy Co-Chair

- 1. Provide location for meetings.
- 2. Produce agenda with input from the Board.

G RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (APRIL 2013) (CONTINUED)

3. Produce the minutes for approval by the RAB.
4. Communicate with RAB members.
5. Advertise meetings at least 7 days prior to meeting date.
6. Ensure that the RAB is informed of documents for review. Allow for appropriate review. Ensure that all members have access to documents, or are supplied documents, if requested.
7. Respond to community issues, concerns, questions and comments in an appropriate and timely manner.
8. Maintain a mailing list of people interested in cleanup activities on Naval Station Treasure Island.
9. Ensure that adequate administrative support to the RAB is provided.
10. Ensure that the RAB has the opportunity to participate in the restoration process.
11. Provide guidance documents, etc., to the RAB to enhance the operation of the RAB.
12. At the request of the Community Co-Chair, solicit and advertise for new RAB members in accordance with the Navy guidelines.

B. Community Co-Chair

1. Provide input to the Navy Co-Chair and the BCT on concerns of the RAB.
2. Suggest agenda items after consultation with the Navy Co-Chair, the RAB and the BCT as appropriate.
3. Coordinate as required with the BCT and Navy Co-Chair to ensure RAB questions and concerns are answered in an appropriate and timely manner.
4. Ensure that the RAB participates in an open and constructive manner.
5. Serve without compensation.
6. Call to vote by simple majority any procedural or RAB operational issues.
7. Ensure that both the majority and minority viewpoints are summarized and included in the minutes.
8. Request the Navy Co-Chair to solicit and advertise for new RAB members, as necessary.

C. Community Members

1. Represent the community and provide input to the Navy Co-Chair, Community Co-Chair, and BCT on community concerns and interests regarding environmental issues, responses and activities.

G RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (APRIL 2013) (CONTINUED)

2. Attend regularly scheduled meetings and will make every effort to arrive for meetings on time.
3. Provide presentations and explanations of cleanup activities to community groups as appropriate. Reports of such presentations to the community will be disclosed to the Board.
4. Act as a conduit for the exchange of information between the community and the Board regarding NSTI's installation restoration program.
5. Participate in regularly scheduled conference calls and will make every effort to join the parties on time.

D. BRAC Cleanup Team and Other Government Agencies

1. Provide input to the RAB concerning compliance with applicable regulations, and other procedures as appropriate for installation restoration projects.
2. Communicate with RAB members, providing professional advice and input.
3. Provide information, referrals and resources for communities, installations and agencies regarding installation restoration.
4. Facilitate innovative resolutions of environmental issues and concerns.

IV. Meeting Attendance

- A. Regular attendance is required for continued RAB membership. Whenever possible, if a member cannot attend a regular scheduled meeting, the Navy Co-Chair or Community Co-Chair will be advised by that member.
- B. After two consecutive missed meetings for which there is no explanation given, the Navy Co-Chair, the Community Co-Chair, or a representative will contact the member to inquire whether continued membership is appropriate.
- C. After three consecutive missed meetings or conference calls for which there are no notifications given, and/or if the Navy Co-Chair or Community Co-Chair is unable to contact the member, written notification may be sent to the member. This notification will state that, unless either the Navy Co-Chair or Community Co-Chair is informed otherwise within 30 days, it will be assumed that the member is no longer interested in continuing as a member. Upon the elapse of the 30 days, the member will be removed from the RAB.
- D. The Navy Co-Chair will advise the Community Co-Chair or vice-versa that, based on the information pursuant to Sections B and C above, a replacement or new RAB member may need to be recruited to maintain an active and productive RAB.

G RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (APRIL 2013) (CONTINUED)

- E. The public are encouraged to attend as members of the general audience, and is encouraged to participate in that capacity.

V. Participation

- A. Comments will be voiced during the appropriate sections of the agenda, and comments may be limited to a maximum of two minutes per speaker.
- B. General comments, or comments unrelated to discussion at hand will be held until an appropriate time, generally at the end of the meeting reserved for such comments.
- C. Suggestions for workshops and/or presentations will be given to the Navy Co-Chair, the Community Co-Chair and/or the BCT members as appropriate.
- D. Suggestions pertaining to the RAB procedures, public relations actions, and/or document review procedures may be given to the appropriate committee chair, the Navy Co-Chair, the Community Co-Chair, and /or BCT members as appropriate.

VI. Standards of Conduct

- A. Board members will describe, discuss and present information concerning environmental cleanup as accurately as possible, recognizing that people who are unfamiliar with terminology and processes involved in cleanup may require additional explanations. Board members understand that accurate information may prevent needless fear and worry on the part of the public.
- B. When speaking to the media and other organizations, RAB members will identify themselves as representing the Naval Station Treasure Island RAB only.
- C. RAB members, recognizing that views on a given issue may differ, will present information and comments in an open and constructive manner. In addition, comments will be as brief and as complete as possible, allowing opportunity for others to voice comments as necessary to maintain an open forum for discussion.

VII. RAB Procedures

A. Meetings

1. Meetings will normally be held every other month to ensure membership is sufficiently informed of the cleanup process.
2. Meetings will normally be held the 3rd Tuesday of every other month, commencing at 1900 (7:00 P.M.), PST.
3. Meeting location will normally be at the Casa de la Vista, Naval Station Treasure Island.

G RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (APRIL 2013) (CONTINUED)

4. Additional meetings and alternative meetings, locations and times will be scheduled by the Navy Co Chair.
5. Each meeting will include at a minimum, approval of minutes of previous meeting, technical reports, general comments, and approval of next meeting time and location.
6. RAB meetings will not be held in place of public presentations required by CERCLA, but may be combined with such presentations as appropriate.
7. Proceedings of each meeting will be documented. The transcript will be used to produce the minutes of the meeting, which will be the official record. The minutes will be amended or approved at the next meeting. The Navy is responsible for producing the minutes.
8. Conference calls will normally be held the 4th Tuesday of the month on those months when there are no scheduled meetings, commencing at 1900 (7:00 P.M.), PST.

B. Workshops

1. Workshops are designed to supplement technical information presented at meetings.
2. Workshops may be held in addition to scheduled meetings.
3. Workshop presentations may include written materials appropriate for the presentation to allow participants to better understand and retain the material.
4. Workshop presentations may be videotaped for the use of members and others who are unable to attend the presentation in person.

C. Document Review

1. The Navy Co-Chair will inform the RAB of availability of draft documents for review.
2. The Navy Co-Chair will make draft documents available to the RAB and designated Committee members.
3. RAB members may designate a "Document Review Committee" to oversee, collect, and study pertinent documents relating to the environmental cleanup of Naval Station Treasure Island.

D. Committees

1. The RAB may organize themselves into committees (e.g., Technical and Membership Committees) for the purpose of addressing the Navy's environmental work products and NSTI activities as may be needed to keep such work reviewed and on-schedule.

G RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (APRIL 2013) (CONTINUED)

2. Standing Committees consist of those committees dedicated to meeting RAB requirements that exist throughout the existence of the RAB. Such requirements include communicating with the public, reviewing environmental documents, and reviewing RAB organizational procedures. Standing committees may be proposed by the Navy Co-Chair, the Community Co-Chair, the BCT and/or members of the RAB.
3. Ad Hoc Committees consist of those committees dedicated to reviewing specific documents, procedures or technologies. Ad Hoc Committees are created for a specific purpose and are dissolved upon the completion of that purpose. Ad Hoc Committees may be proposed by the Navy Co-Chair, the Community Co-Chair, the BCT and/or members of the RAB.
4. RAB members are encouraged to volunteer for committee membership.
5. The committee will consist of three people at a minimum, one member of whom will serve as committee Chairperson. The Chairperson will be chosen by the committee, unless that is found to be not possible. In that case, the Community Co-Chair will choose the Chairperson. If insufficient numbers of RAB members can be found to serve on any specific committee, the RAB shall consider eliminate that committee for lack of interest.
6. Committees will meet as necessary to accomplish the purpose of the committee. Meeting locations are the choice of the members of the committee. The Committee Chairperson will inform the Community Co-Chair and the Navy Co-Chair of time and location of meetings, to allow the Co-Chairs to inform the RAB membership and any regulators or outside agencies that may have interest in participating. Such notification will be done before or during the RAB meeting prior to the Committee meeting. Notification to the RAB allows the RAB members who are not members of a specific committee to have an opportunity to provide input to the committee prior to or during its meeting.
7. Committee meetings are open to all members of the RAB.
8. A report of the actions taken by the Committee will be made to the RAB. Committee reports will be made verbally at each RAB meeting and will become part of the minutes of that meeting. Committee reports may be made by the Chairperson or another member of the committee, as appropriate. Should viewpoints of members of the committee differ; the committee report will reflect that difference of opinion as accurately as possible.

◆ End of NSTIRAB Operating Procedure Guidelines ◆

APPENDIX H
MAILING AND EMAIL LISTS

H MAILING AND EMAIL LISTS

The Navy maintains a hard copy and an email mailing list. The hard copy mailing list for the IR Program at NAVSTA TI contains the names of over 600 residents and businesses on NAVSTA TI, as well as about 500 names and addresses for local, state, and federal regulatory agencies; government offices and elected officials; news media; community groups; environmental organizations; and other interested parties. Those on the list will receive newsletters, fact sheets, news releases, meeting notices, and other important information.

The email distribution list contains about 145 email addresses. Emails are sent regularly to notify the community of Restoration Advisory Board meetings and to distribute an electronic version of newsletters. All emails are sent blind copy, so email addresses remain private. The Navy provides a sign-up sheet at all meetings and other public events, encouraging attendees to be added to the hard copy and/or email list. To be added to the lists, please contact Keith Forman, (619) 532-0913, local (415) 308-1458, keith.s.forman@navy.mil.

The RAB and local elected officials on the mailing list are presented below:

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Nathan Brennan
San Francisco Resident

Alice Pilram
San Francisco (Treasure Island) Resident

John Gee
Oakland Resident

Dale Smith
Berkeley Resident

Ryan Martin
San Francisco (Treasure Island) Resident

Saul Bloom
ARC Ecology Representative

MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

Edwin M. Lee
City Hall, Room 200
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554-6141

H MAILING AND EMAIL LISTS (CONTINUED)

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Supervisor, First District

Eric Mar
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-7410
Eric.L.Mar@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Third District

David Chiu
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-7450
David.Chiu@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Fifth District

London Breed
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-7630
London.Breed@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Seventh District

Norman Yee
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-6516
Norman.Yee.Bos@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Ninth District

David Campos
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-5144
David.Campos@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Eleventh District

John Avalos
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-6975
John.Avalos@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Second District

Mark Farrell
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-7752
Mark.Farrell@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Fourth District

Carmen Chu
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-7460
Carmen.Chu@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Sixth District

Jane Kim
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-7970
Jane.Kim@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Eighth District

Scott Wiener
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-6968
Scott.Wiener@sfgov.org

Supervisor, Tenth District

Malia Cohen
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
(415) 554-7670
Malia.Cohen@sfgov.org

H MAILING AND EMAIL LISTS (CONTINUED)

CALIFORNIA STATE SENATORS (SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA)

Senator Noreen Evans
California State Senate (District 2)
50 D St., Ste. 120A
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Senator Lois Wolk
California State Senate (District 3)
555 Mason St. Ste. 230
Vacaville, CA 95688

Senator Mark DeSaulnier
California State Senate (District 7)
1350 Treat Blvd, Ste. 240
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Senator Leland Yee
California State Senate (District 8)
455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 14200
San Francisco, CA 94102

Senator Loni Hancock
California State Senate (District 9)
1515 Clay Street, Suite 2202
Oakland, CA 94612

Senator Ellen Corbett
California State Senate (District 10)
1057 MacArthur Blvd. Suite 206
San Leandro, CA 94577

Senator Mark Leno
California State Senate (District 11)
455 Golden Gate Ave. Ste. 14800
San Francisco, CA 94102

Senator Jerry Hill
California State Senate (District 13)
160 Town & Country Village
Palo Alto, CA 94301

H MAILING AND EMAIL LISTS (CONTINUED)

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVES (SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA)

Wesley Chesbro
District 2
50 D St., Ste. 450
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Mariko Yamada
District 4
555 Mason St. Ste. 275
Vacaville, CA 95688

Marc Levine
District 10
3501 Civic Center Dr. Rm 412
San Rafael, CA 94952

Jim Frazier
District 11
P.O. Box 942849, Rm 3091
Sacramento, CA 94249

Susan Bonilla
District 14
2151 Salvio St. Ste. 395
Concord, CA 94520

Nancy Skinner
District 15
1515 Clay St., Ste. 2201
Oakland, CA 94612

Joan Buchanan
District 16
2694 Bishop Dr. Ste. 275
San Ramon, CA 94583

Tom Ammiano
District 17
455 Golden Gate Ave. Ste. 14300
San Francisco, CA 94102

Rob Bonta
District 18
1515 Clay St., Ste. 22054
Oakland, CA 94612

Philip Ting
District 19
P.O. Box 942849, Rm 317
Sacramento, CA 94249

Bill Quirk
District 20
P.O. Box 942849, Rm 2175
Sacramento, CA 94249

Kevin Mullin
District 22
1528 S. El Camino Real, Ste 302
San Mateo, CA 94022

Richard Gordon
District 24
5050 El Camino Real, Ste 117
Los Altos, CA 94022

Bob Wieckowski
District 25
39510 Paseo Padre Pkwy, Ste 280
Fremont, CA 94538

Nora Campos
District 27
100 Paseo De San Antonio, Ste. 319
San Jose, CA 95113

Paul Fong
District 28
274 Castro St., Ste. 202
Mountain View, CA 94041

H MAILING AND EMAIL LISTS (CONTINUED)

U.S. SENATE

U.S. Senator Diane Feinstein
One Post Street,
Suite 2450
San Francisco, CA 94104

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APPENDIX I
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

I ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

§	Section
AM	Action Memorandum
ASL	American Sign Language
AST	Aboveground Storage Tanks
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAB	Citizens' Advisory Board
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCSF	City and County of San Francisco
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CRUP	Covenant to Restrict the Use of Property
CSO	Caretaker Site Office
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FOST	Finding of Suitability to Transfer
FS	Feasibility Study
IR	Installation Restoration
JSCO	John Stewart Company
LUC	Land Use Control
NAVSTA TI	Former Naval Station Treasure Island
Navy	Department of the Navy
NFA	No Further Action
O&M	Operations and maintenance
PA	Preliminary Assessment

I ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)

PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
PMO	Program Management Office
PP	Proposed Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RAW	Removal Action Workplan
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TI	Treasure Island
TIDA	Treasure Island Development Authority
TIHDI	Treasure Island Homeless Development Initiative
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
UST	Underground storage tank
Water Board	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
YBI	Yerba Buena Island

APPENDIX J
RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP

RESPONSE TO AGENCY COMMENTS ON DRAFT 2013 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN (CRP), NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This document presents the Navy's responses to comments received from the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Treadwell & Rollo (on behalf of the Treasure Island Development Authority [TIDA]), Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) member John Gee, and RAB member Dale Smith on the "Draft 2013 Community Relations Plan (CRP) Update, Naval Station Treasure Island (NAVSTA TI), San Francisco, California," dated October 9, 2013. The comments were received from DTSC on November 22, 2013, from TIDA on November 7, 2013, from Mr. Gee on December 10, 2013, and from Ms. Smith on December 12, 2013.

RESPONSES TO DTSC COMMENTS (VIA MS. SUNGA AND MS. MAJHAIL)

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

1. **Comment:** Page ES-2, 6th bullet under Summary of Interviews: change... "concerns about possible health impacts to those who recreate from current site conditions, or during active remediation activities." To "concerns about possible health impacts from current site conditions, or during active remediation activities, to those who recreate at TI." Also check the same language on page 2-7.

Response: The requested changes have been made.

2. **Comment:** Page ES-3, 6th bullet under activities: Holding site tours for residents. Should this be extended to interested individuals and RAB members?

Response: As noted on page 2-5, the Navy will continue to hold annual RAB tours which have also included regulatory agency representatives. While the resident tours may be able to include other interested individuals, priority will be given to residents.

3. **Comment:** Page 1-5, under Ms. Sunga's address: Please delete "Suite 200."

Response: The requested change has been made.

4. **Comment:** Page 1-5, under Mr. Stensby's address: Please change David's email to "stensby.david@epag.gov".

Response: Mr. Stensby's address has been updated to stensby.david@epa.gov.

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

5. **Comment:** Page 2-5, under the April 2010 bullet: Please replace “Proposed No Action” with "Proposed Plan/Draft Remedial Action Plan that proposed No Action."
- Response: The requested change has been made.
6. **Comment:** Page 2-6, 2nd bullet: Please identify the site(s).
- Response: The requested change has been made, identifying the locations as Sites 31 and 33.
7. **Comment:** Page 2-6, first bulleted list: How about the RODs for Sites 21, 30, 31, and 28?
- Response: The requested changes have been made.
8. **Comment:** Page 2-6, under Individual Requests: Should “accepts” be replaced with “receives”?
- Response: The requested change has been made.
9. **Comment:** Page 2-6, first paragraph in Section 2.3: Please insert “a summary of” to read “and a summary of the community responses provided during the interviews.”
- Response: The requested change has been made.
10. **Comment:** Page 3-1, first sentence under Section 3.2: Should [the reference to Section 2.0 be changed to] Section 2.3.2 to be specific?
- Response: The requested change has been made.
12. **Comment:** Page 3-3, second bullet under Theme 5: Is this tour going to be in addition to the tours done for the RAB members? When would it be done? Is it only one tour or more can be arranged?
- Response: This resident tour is in addition to the tours held for RAB members. An appropriate time will be scheduled depending on weather, field work, and community preference. The text has been changed to indicate that there will be an annual resident tour.

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

13. **Comment:** **Page 3-5, second sentence: Please insert “in the CERCLA process.”**

Response: The second sentence in Section 3.3.5 was revised to the following: These meetings will be held in the evening and will include a presentation about the specific event in the CERCLA process that triggered the meeting. A formal period to receive comments from the public will be included in these meetings.

14. **Comment:** **Page 3-5, Section 3.3.7: Change Proposed Plan (PP) to Proposed Plan/Draft Remedial Action Plan (PP/Draft RAP).**

Response: The requested change has been made.

15. **Comment:** **Page 3-6, second bullet: What does CAB stand for?**

Response: CAB stands for Citizen’s Advisory Board. The acronym is not defined on page 3-6 because it is previously defined on page 2-7. It is also found in the acronym list in Appendix I.

16. **Comment:** **Section 3.3.10: Spell out ASL – American Sign Language. Confirm it should be ASL and not ESL.**

Response: American Sign Language (ASL) is the intended language listed. The acronym is not defined in Section 3.3.10 because it is previously defined in Section 3.3.5. It is also listed in the acronym list in Appendix I.

17. **Comment:** **Page 5-4, Site Closeout: Some sites need LUC or CRUP before a site can be closed. Please discuss CRUPs here or in Post-Project Activities.**

Response: The following sentence has been added to Post-Project Activities: Some sites require Land Use Controls (LUC) or a Covenant to Restrict the Use of Property (CRUP), such as deed restrictions, that are documented and carried on the deed.

The acronyms LUC and CRUP were added to the acronym list in Appendix I.

18. **Comment:** **Page 5-6, third bullet: Please replace with RAP with Removal Action Workplan (RAW) in this section and Table 5-2. A RAW is the State equivalent of EE/CA and a Final RAP is the State equivalent of ROD.**

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

Response: The requested changes have been made.

- 19. Comment:** **Page 5-7, Table 5-2, under Provide 30-day Comment Period on the Administrative Record File: Is this a separate comment period from the EE/CA or RAW?**

Response: No, there is one comment period for the EE/CA and for the Administrative Record file, as per Navy Environmental Restoration Program (NERP) Manual, 2006, Section 7.3.3. The text has been changed to read “Provide Concurrent 30-day Comment Period on the Administrative Record File.”

- 20. Comment:** **Page 5-7, Table 5-2: Replace RAP with RAW – Removal Action Workplan.**

Response: The requested changes have been made.

- 21. Comment:** **Appendix E, Page E-1: Please include the Navy and DTSC websites that are listed in fact sheets and work notices.**

Response: The Navy and DTSC websites are not official information repositories, so they have not been added to Appendix E. However, the Navy Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) website, the DTSC website, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board website typically included in the NAVSTA TI contact handout have been added to the table in Appendix D, Key Contacts.

- 22. Comment:** **Appendix F, Page F-1: What about the notice in the newspaper announcing the public meeting?**

Response: The newspaper notice has been added as suggested.

- 23. Comment:** **Appendix I, Page I-2: Please insert RAW for Removal Action Workplan.**

Response: The requested change has been made.

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

RESPONSES TO TIDA COMMENTS (VIA MR. GLENN, PE, AND MS. SHIPMAN, PG, CHG)

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. **Comment:** We appreciate the effort that went into the preparation of the update to the Community Relations Plan and the commitment that it embodies to continue to inform and involve the community. TIDA will continue to support and coordinate with the Navy's community relations efforts.

Response: The Navy appreciates your comment.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

1. **Comment:** Table 1-1, Key Contacts, Page 1-5: Please consider having those included as "key contacts" in Table 1-1 match those presented in Appendix D – Key Contacts. Also, please include Robert Beck, TIDA, in the list of key contacts:

Robert P. Beck, Treasure Island Director
Office: 415-274-0662
Bob.Beck@sfgov.org
Treasure Island Development Authority
One Avenue of the Palms, Suite 241
Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA 94130

Response: For consistency, Radhika Majhail was added to Appendix D, and Robert Beck was added to Table 1-1 and Appendix D.

2. **Comment:** Section 3.2, Planned Activities to Address Community Involvement Needs, Theme 2, page 3-3: Assuming ongoing regular coordination indeed occurs, this section should specify how public meetings and information disbursement will be coordinated with TIDA.

Response: Theme 2 is about providing information quickly and in a straightforward manner. The Navy discusses their community relations activities with the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) on a monthly basis. The TIDA representative, Bob Beck, attends the monthly BCT meetings held by the Navy. The Navy will continue to coordinate with Mr. Beck or someone he designates as the appropriate point of contact for the Navy. While community meetings are noted in the last bullet of Theme 2, the plan for the Navy's community meetings is listed under Theme 5.

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

3. **Comment:** **Section 3.2, Planned Activities to Address Community Involvement Needs, Theme 5, page 3-2:** Please state approximately how often the described "Face-to-Face" meetings will be held, how they will be scheduled and publicized, and if the meetings will be held in coordination with TIDA.

Response: All activities listed under Theme 5 section are "face-to-face." As noted, RAB meetings will be periodic (bi-monthly) and the Navy publishes public notices for these meetings in the *SF Examiner* newspaper. A community site tour will be held at a convenient time, but a specific schedule will depend on community interest and preference. Therefore, tour notice is to be determined and will encourage residents to attend. Small group meetings would be coordinated by the individual who agrees to host, and as stated, the host would be responsible for inviting 8-10 attendees. Attendance at other established community meetings will depend on the schedule for those meetings, and whether the sponsoring entity would like the Navy to attend. As noted under Theme 1, the Navy will continue to invite TIDA to Navy meetings.

4. **Comment:** **Section 3.3.5, Public Meetings, page 3-5:** See comment 4. Again, will these public meetings be held in conjunction with TIDA or are they separate meetings run by the Navy?

Response: As noted in Section 3.3.5, these public meetings will be held as required by current regulations at technical milestones during the environmental cleanup process. TIDA will be informed of and is welcome to attend these meetings, which are open to all members of the public. The Navy will coordinate with TIDA if a public meeting will be held for purposes other than a technical milestone.

5. **Comment:** **Section 3.3.6, Public Comment, page 3-5:** Section 3.3.6 states that the comment period will be advertised in a few different ways, including via "special mailings." Please specify who will receive such mailings...all Island residents, commercial interests, identified stakeholders, etc.?

Response: The requirement is for the meetings to be announced in a local newspaper. The meetings may also be announced in a fact sheet or "special mailing," such as a PP/Draft RAP mailed to everyone on the community mailing list. The community mailing list includes residents, commercial tenants, regulatory agencies, and other interested parties. Any interested stakeholder can be added to the mailing list. The text has been revised to read: These review periods are announced in local newspapers, and may also be announced via fact sheet or proposed plan mailed to the community email and mailing lists.

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

6. **Comment:** **Section 2.3, Community Interview Results, page 2-6, and Appendix B, Community Relations Interview Questionnaire and Responses:**
How/will/when the Navy act on the various suggestions and feedback that was provided in the stakeholder interviews that were conducted this past summer? There were numerous good suggestions and it would be beneficial for the Navy to take action on key items. For example, provide an online calendar of upcoming activities, explain radiation by using easy to understand examples, issue predictable email/mail updates, or host listening sessions. Please consider including a summary table for specific community suggestions and corresponding proposed actions, if any.

Response: There were numerous good suggestions from the stakeholder interviews, and many of them are incorporated into the planned activities in Section 3. The suggestions you noted have been incorporated in the following manner:

- A calendar of upcoming events is already on the Navy’s website.
- Section 3.2, Theme 4, second bullet states the Navy will send regular email blasts.
- The small group question and answer sessions listed in Section 3.2 Theme 5 third bullet serve a similar purpose to a listening session, in which community members may ask their questions or state their concerns. In addition, the Navy provides time for public comments at every community meeting.
- With regard to easy-to-understand examples, the text in Section 3.2, Theme 2, Page 3-2 has been modified to read: “Distribute periodic fact sheets that provide straightforward, easy-to-understand information.”

7. **Comment:** **Section 4.0, Site Descriptions and Investigations, page 4-1:** **Please consider including an easy-to-read timeline for the recent/upcoming various environmental clean-up activities along with any other relevant important milestones that can be shared at this point.**

Response: A timeline of upcoming events becomes outdated quickly. Upcoming events are good topics for a brief fact sheet or email blast, and will be considered for planned regular communication.

8. **Comment:** **Appendix H, Mailing and Email Lists, page H-2:** **The information for the District 4 Supervisor is out of date. Carmen Chu is no longer a local SF Supervisor (she was appointed to the position of City Assessor), it is now Katy Tang.**

Response: Appendix H has been updated to reflect that Katy Tang is the SF Supervisor, in place of Carmen Chu.

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM MR. GEE, RAB MEMBER

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

1. **Comment:** Page ES-1, 3rd paragraph: **Why is the Petroleum Cleanup Program not part (included) of the CPR?**

Response: While this CRP is prepared in support of the Installation Restoration Program, it is required by CERCLA. Because the Petroleum Cleanup Program is not included under CERCLA, the program is not discussed in this document.

2. **Comment:** Page ES-2, bullet 4, 2nd sentence: **Add the word “be” between...damaged buildings may be spread by the wind.”**

Response: The requested change has been made.

3. **Comment:** Page ES-2, bullet 5, last sentence: **Change to “One interviewee believes the CCF is having difficulty securing funding...”**

Response: The requested change has been made.

4. **Comment:** Page ES-2, bullet 6, 2nd sentence: **Change to “...impacts to those who recreate on current sites, or during active...”**

Response: This sentence was changed per DTSC comments, as noted in the response to DTSC comment 1 on page 1 of this appendix.

5. **Comment:** Page ES-2, bullet 7, 1st sentence: **Add “can” between “...so they can understand...”**

Response: The requested change has been made.

6. **Comment:** Page 1-1, 1.0 Para 3, last sentence: **Why is the Petroleum Cleanup Program not part (included) of the CPR?**

Response: Please see the response to your comment 1, above.

7. **Comment:** Page 2-7, 2.3.1 Bullet 5: **Change to “One interviewee believes the CCF is having difficulty securing funding...”**

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

- Response: The requested change has been made.
8. **Comment:** **Page 3-2, Theme 3: Change to “...to children services providers childcare center, recreation fields, sailing center, etc.**
- Response: The text has not been changed. The parentheses are there because the childcare center, recreation fields, and sailing center are all examples of “children services providers.”
9. **Comment:** **Page 3-3, Theme 5 2nd bullet: Change to “Hold site tours for community members.”**
- Response: The text has been changed to “Hold an annual site tour for community members.”
10. **Comment:** **Page 3-3, Theme 5, 3rd bullet: Insert a period after “home.” Delete “...and they can invite neighbors.**
- Response: A key component of this outreach tool would be the host inviting their neighbors. The text has not been changed.
11. **Comment:** **Page 3-3, Theme 5, 4th bullet: Add “s” to meetings.**
- Response: We assume this comment is referring to the 3rd bullet. The word “meeting” has been changed to “meetings” in the 3rd bullet, last word.
12. **Comment:** **Page 3-3, 3.3: Add “;” so it reads “...requirements and; but not specifically...”**
- Response: The text has been changed to read: “...requirements; however, they are not specifically designed...” is.
13. **Comment:** **Page 3-4, 3.3.4: Change to “Work...and distributed at the site vicinity...”**
- Response: The text has not been changed. The grammar is correct as-is.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM MS. SMITH, RAB MEMBER

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

- 1. Comment:** **Move the acronym list to the front of the document, after the Table of Contents, as is standard for professionally produced documents and where it was placed in the 2008 edition.**

Response: The acronym list has been moved to the back for this update. It is in a marked appendix so a reader may flip to it easily for reference, but does not have to review it prior to the main text of the document. The Navy believes this makes the document more user-friendly.

- 2. Comment:** **The *SF Examiner* was suggested in 2008 as a good medium for communication with the general public. However, since that the time *SF Examiner*, the *SF Bay Guardian*, and the *SF Weekly* have become harder to find and may not offer the sort of coverage the Navy desires. The *SF Chronicle* remains a good communication medium for the larger Bay Area, including the East Bay, which considers itself impacted by issues at the base. The Navy may wish to consider using the Web sites of the alternative newspapers it cited in the CRP. These are usually less expensive than print media, reach a larger audience and can be set up to reach targeted audiences. For the East Bay, the *East Bay Express* and *The Oakland Tribune*, both print and digital, are good choices.**

Response: The Navy typically uses the *SF Examiner* or the *SF Chronicle* as papers of record for the City of San Francisco. Digital versions of many of the publications you listed will be considered. However, for some notices it is mandatory that they be published hard copy in a print newspaper.

- 3. Comment:** **As the navy has learned of activities that took place on the base and in addition to processing service personnel out of and into actions and training it is important to include the repair work that took place under Operation Crossroads and later in the history of the base and any sites that may have been affected. Comments to this effect in review of documents have avoided any mention on ship decontamination. This will be important to future residents and land owners and pertains to the base history, not necessarily to a particular site.**

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

Response: The CRP text has not been modified as a result of this comment. The Navy is in the process of preparing the Historical Radiological Assessment – Supplemental Technical Memorandum (HRASTM), which is separate from the CRP. The HRASTM includes the findings of research on the historical activities conducted at NAVSTA TI, and discusses historical ship repair as well as Operation Crossroads.

4. **Comment:** **Both the EPA, the CalEPA and DoD RAB Guidelines stipulate involvement of the RAB in the remedial deliberations through document review. Otherwise, the community members are left with only biased presentations that support the navy positions and may not include alternative positions. The new CRP is conspicuously silent on review of technical documents, meeting notifications, focus groups, membership, administrative support and technical training (Community Relations Plan Update 2008). This may be an intentional move to curtail the effectiveness of the RAB. It leads to the question whether the current Navy Co-Chair was brought to the Treasure Island RAB with the explicit intention of terminating the RAB, as the current Navy Co-Chair did at Hunters Point in 2009.**

Response: The Navy has no plans to discontinue the RAB at NAVSTA TI. As stated in Section 2.2.2: “A key component of the Navy’s community outreach effort under the IR program is the establishment and support of the Restoration Advisory Board.” Section 2.2.2 also states that: “In support of the RAB, the Navy has done, and will continue to do, the following:...” Under the fourth item of Section 2.2.2, RAB Standard Operating Procedures, the text has been revised to read: “The Navy will work with the RAB to make sure the responsibilities and procedures stated in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are fulfilled.”

Please refer to Appendix G, which contains the full SOPs approved by the RAB. It addresses review of technical documents, meeting notifications, workshops, committees, membership, administrative support, as well as other procedures. The Navy is committed to the RAB, as indicated throughout the CRP document. The SOPs are provided in Appendix G so the details do not have to be reiterated in the main text of the document.

5. **Comment:** **It is interesting to note that in 2008 the general public was satisfied with the communication from the navy and now appears to be unsatisfied. It may be that the navy’s lack of full disclosure, both to the RAB and the public, has led to this situation and should be reviewed with consideration of greater frankness, not just more meeting with the general public.**

J RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CRP (CONTINUED)

Response: As summarized on page B-4, when asked if they feel they have been adequately informed about the cleanup activities at NAVSTA TI, most people said “No.” The Navy appreciates that feedback, and is presenting this plan to better inform those who are interested and affected. Additional means of communication include many activities outlined in Section 3 which are not limited to just more meetings with the general public. The Navy believes it can do a better job preparing and distributing information for the community and has taken the feedback from this CRP update into consideration. If you have specific suggestions for improving communication with the community or RAB, please provide them to the Navy RAB Co-Chair.